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Liu Heung Shing/The Associated Press

More than 40,000 workers demonstrated in Minsk's central square to demand the resignation of President Gorbachev, whose new ban on rallies they defied.

Gorbachev Defied as Strikes Spread to Byelorussia

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Tens of thousands of factory and transport workers in the Byelorussian capital, Minsk, defied President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's demand for a moratorium on strikes and walked off the job Wednesday, protesting low wages and declining living conditions.

In Georgia, Zviad Gamsakhurdia, the leader of the republic, declared a "state of war" on Moscow and called on Black Sea dockers, railway workers and other state employees to strike.

And in Siberia, the Ukraine and other coal regions, more than 300,000 miners continued their five-week-long strike, insisting that Mr. Gorbachev and his government resign.

The widespread strikes, especially in the ordinarily quiet, conservative Byelorussian republic, demonstrate the increasingly explosive level of anger in the country and underline just how difficult it will be for Mr. Gorbachev to enforce his new "anti-crisis" proposals.

Threatened by a collapsing economy and his own lack of popular support, Mr. Gorbachev presented his anti-crisis package Tuesday as a kind of authoritarian road to economic change. He said he would gradually develop a market economy, but at the same time would use all the instruments of traditional Soviet power to crack down on republics that refuse to maintain economic and political links with the union.

When asked if the army might be used as a way to end labor strikes, one of Mr. Gorbachev's advisers, Georgi Shakhnazarov, told reporters that "peaceful, democratic" means would come first but that "the president intends to use all measures at his disposal."

"If we cannot establish some order in this country, then everything will be possible — even hunger," Mr. Shakhnazarov said. "This is no danger to democracy."

Although huge rallies in Moscow and other cities in the past have been peaceful, Mr. Shakhnazarov said such demonstrations "can only lead to bloodshed."

Mr. Gorbachev, who has moved to an increasingly hard-line position in the last six months, said that in the campaign to enforce law and order, there could be no budget cuts in the KGB intelligence and internal-security agency or the Interior Ministry police.

Mr. Shakhnazarov, who lately has played the role of Mr. Gorbachev's "spin control" expert for the foreign press, also emphasized that the Soviet leader was prepared to participate in roundtable meetings with various political forces, including the radical Russian republican leader.

See DEFY, Page 2

Declaring Safety Zone, U.S. Warns Iraq to Stop Refugee Attacks

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The United States has warned Iraq to cease all military operations in the air and on the ground near concentrations of refugees seeking humanitarian aid in northern Iraq, the White House said Wednesday.

Implicit in the warning was a threat to use force, if necessary, to protect hundreds of thousands of desperate Kurds gathering at the Turkish border. But President George Bush's spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, declined to say what the U.S. response would be to perceived violations.

Mr. Bush had been widely criticized at home and abroad for failing to enforce an earlier warning against Baghdad's use of helicopters to suppress uprisings by Kurds and Shiites.

A U.S. official traveling to Egypt with Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d said the United States had specifically told Iraq not to use any helicopters or fixed-wing aircraft north of the 36th parallel, an area encompassing a little less than a sixth of Iraqi territory, and including the cities of Mosul and Irbil.

The U.S. decision appears to create a de facto protected haven for the Kurds inside Iraq, though Mr. Fitzwater declined to term it an "enclave."

Iran said Wednesday that sanctuaries should be established in both northern and southern Iraq for Kurds and Shiites under attack by President Saddam Hussein's forces.

The Tehran radio quoted Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati as saying that the idea of havens — put forth by Britain only for Kurds — could gain more support if the United Nations took the lead.

"We believe Iraq should remain as a sovereign state," it quoted Mr. Velayati as saying in an interview with the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. "At the same time a safe environment should be created for Kurdish refugees in the north and one for Shiites in the south."

Mr. Fitzwater said the warning was delivered over the weekend and that full compliance by Iraq was anticipated because Iraqi forces had ceased military activity near fleeing Kurds two days ago. He cited UN resolutions as the warning's legal basis.

"We informed Iraq that the United States, the United Nations and other coalition officials would be operating in these areas to distribute humanitarian assistance to the Kurdish population," the White House statement said. "We expect these officials to be allowed to operate safely and without military threat from Iraq."

U.S. officials also announced Wednesday that military transport helicopters were on the way to Turkey to help deliver food, water, blankets and tents directly to the fleeing Kurds. They said transport planes were moving stocks of these items from military bases in the United States, Italy and Panama, including enough food to sustain 300,000 people for 30 days.

France, Britain and the United States are continuing airdrops of supplies to the Kurds.

The U.S. action Wednesday appeared to drive that point home, in effect demanding that Iraq avoid any interference with UN relief efforts.

"Essentially, the warning was not to operate any military activities that threatened UN or coalition forces or anyone else who was helping with humanitarian aid," Mr. Fitzwater said. "So that would include both air and ground forces."

The U.S. announcement appeared to once again shift the direction of U.S. policy toward involvement in Iraqi affairs following the liberation of Kuwait. Initially, Mr. Bush had said Baghdad's use of combat helicopters against rebellious Kurds and Shiites inside Iraq violated terms of the temporary cease-fire dictated to Iraq after a halt in the battle for Kuwait.

But the White House quickly pulled back from that pronouncement, with Mr. Bush saying he did not want the United States to get "sucked into" Iraq's civil war. But as the plight of the Kurds drew increasing attention in the news media and from European leaders, Mr. Bush signaled his support for the use of UN peacekeepers in northern Iraq to provide a haven.

The president has come under increasing criticism from Democratic Party leaders for his decision to avoid shooting down Iraqi helicopter gunships that reportedly strafed Kurdish rebels seeking to topple the regime of Saddam Hussein and fleeing Kurdish civilians.

"We do want the American people to know that we are responding," Mr. Fitzwater said Wednesday.

Reuters reported from London, meanwhile, that Mr. Bush had agreed with the proposal by Prime Minister John Major of Britain for a safe haven for Kurdish refugees in northern Iraq.

Quoting a senior British official, Reuters said that Mr. Bush and Mr. Major had spoken 20 minutes by telephone Wednesday night. Afterward, the official said: "The president and the prime minister were in full agreement on the proposal for safe havens for refugees in northern Iraq."

He said the two men also agreed to act through the United Nations if President Saddam Hussein's forces interfered with operations by international relief agencies.

The Gulf

A prominent Palestinian's death has raised concern that Kuwaitis are still abusing Palestinians.

The White House ordered an official dismissed for saying the administration ignored warnings on Iraq.

Articles on Page 3.

Iraqi Troops Keep Begging To Give Up

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

NEAR SAMAWAH, Iraq — As U.S. forces withdraw from southern Iraq after a six-week occupation, panic-stricken Iraqi Army deserters and civilian refugees are begging to be taken prisoner to escape what they predict will be a new crackdown by President Saddam Hussein's forces.

The desperation has mounted in recent days as an entire U.S. Army regiment — nearly 5,000 troops — pulled back and was replaced by a much smaller unit of the 1st Infantry Division in this northernmost area of U.S.-held Iraq along the Euphrates River.

The "redeployment," as it is called by the Army, means that many U.S. checkpoints in this area are disappearing. The few hundred scattered American ground soldiers left in the zone — covering at least 3,500 square miles (9,072 square kilometers) of desert extending south to the Saudi border — constitute a token staging ground for what one officer called "a dog and pony show."

As a result, Iraqi forces are reported for the first time to be moving into the area south of the Euphrates that has been under the control of about 100,000 American troops since late February. One Iraqi interviewed on the main highway said that as the U.S. Army thinned out its troops this week, Republican Guard units moved into the town of Khidr, 20 miles (32 kilometers) southeast of Samawah.

American troops also reported a few, apparently isolated, instances last week of Republican Guard units moving into U.S.-occupied territory only to leave when confronted by U.S. forces.

American soldiers manning checkpoints here described pitiful scenes of Iraqis pleading to be taken prisoner, in some cases crying, becoming hysterical or threatening to kill themselves if they were turned away for lacking the credentials to prove they were active-duty Iraqi soldiers.

Often, the would-be prisoners are rejected. American forces are insisting that Iraqis display a yellow identification card proving they are active-duty soldiers. Others who produce weekend passes, reservist identifications or other documents are turned away.

"We had a guy the other day who said, 'If you won't take me prisoner, then shoot me,'" said Sergeant John Wyche of the 1st Infantry Division. "They know that once we're gone, that's it."

Specialist Kimberly McCarty, an Arabic speaker with the 1st Armored Division at a remote checkpoint in the desert, said many of the Iraqis thought they would be able to go to the United States if they became prisoners of war.

"In a way it's kind of sad, but I hear it so much that you get kinda jaded after a while," she said.

See DEFECT, Page 3

Israel's New Idea: Old Ground?

Beneath It Seems to Be Same Intransigence on Both Sides

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — By pressing a proposal for a regional conference, Israel has managed to shift the ground of the Middle East peace process without changing its own position on the conflicts that lie at the heart of any settlement.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, who came to Israel to invigorate postwar diplomacy, left Jerusalem on Wednesday in a familiar position: He was carrying an Israeli idea that he will try to reshape and present to suspicious Arab states and Palestinian leaders.

In the first year of the Bush administration, Mr. Baker devoted a good deal of time trying to put into effect another Israeli proposal that centered on the election of Palestinian negotiators in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. That plan has been discarded, and Mr. Baker has been handed another idea: a meeting of Arab, Palestinian and Israeli leaders that would lead to direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab governments as well as Israel and the Palestinians.

For both the Bush administration and the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, the invention of this new diplomatic outline has had the welcome effect of creating a sense of movement in a

NEWS ANALYSIS

postwar peace process that, during the last month, appeared to be in a stall.

Yet, critics here say, the new peace initiative appears to have the same central flaw as the one that preceded it: Beneath the fuss over procedure, neither Israel nor its principal Arab adversaries appear ready to budge on the substantive issues that divide them, above all that of Israel's occupation of Arab lands.

"We are making a big effort to be positive," a senior Israeli official said. "But when you come to the bottom line, Shamir will cut off his hand before he says, 'Land for Peace.'"

After months of arcane discussions about procedural details, Mr. Baker's previous attempt to carry out an Israeli peace plan broke down as soon as it touched an issue of real substance — the representation of the Palestinians.

In the end, it was Mr. Shamir himself who rejected a Baker formula that would have involved Israel in preliminary talks with Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza. Israel nominally turned it down because the proposed delegation included a representative with ties to occupied East Jerusalem, which Israel has annexed.

By focusing attention on the new procedural outline, Mr. Baker's latest talks here have tended to disguise the fact that, on the substantive issues of Palestinian representation and territory, both Israel and the Arabs have become more rigid in the past year.

In their long negotiating sessions with Mr. Baker, Mr. Shamir and Foreign Minister David Levy insisted on the same point that

See ISRAEL, Page 3

Sven Nackstrand/Agence France-Presse

James A. Baker 3d making a parting remark Wednesday to Foreign Minister David Levy of Israel before flying to Egypt.

Pakistan Moves To Impose Sharia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The government intends to make the Muslim holy book the supreme law of Pakistan and bring all aspects of life, from social mores to civil liberties, under the tenets of Islam, Prime Minister Mian Nawaz Sharif announced Wednesday.

Mr. Sharif told a joint session of parliament that he was introducing two bills immediately to enforce Sharia, the legal code of Islam, which is based on the teachings of the Koran and the Sunna, the practices of the prophet Mohammed.

"One will be a Sharia bill and the other will amend the constitution to make Koran and Sunna the supreme law," Mr. Sharif said. He gave no details.

Mr. Sharif's decision follows a debate that has divided Pakistan for years. Fundamentalist theologians favor the Islamic code, but liberal Muslims contend that its strict interpretation could promote sectarianism, pave the way for a militant theocracy, repress women and bring the press and the educational system under the control of clerics.

But Mr. Sharif, whose coalition has a big enough majority to ensure passage of any constitutional amendment, pledged at the same time not to obstruct modernization.

"I am not a fundamentalist who will not follow the requirements of modern times," he said. "We will have to open our doors to change."

The remark won him rare praise from former Prime

See SHARIA, Page 2

Egypt's Terms for Peace Talks: Baker Finds Little Overlap

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak told Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d on Wednesday that his country was prepared to attend an international Middle East peace conference, but on terms very different from those being demanded by Israel.

Mr. Baker arrived in Cairo on Wednesday after two days of talks with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel.

A Bush administration official said that the Israelis had indicated a willingness to attend a one-time, regional peace conference to be presided over by the United States and the Soviet Union, but that they had either set conditions or had failed to answer certain questions raised by Mr. Baker.

This U.S. official said, had left the impression that a great deal of work was still required before any conference could be organized.

It was apparent Wednesday that Mr. Baker was finding little overlap between the Israeli and Arab positions, and the question was being raised by some Middle Eastern officials of just how long the United States would pursue this diplomatic effort.

The differences between Egypt and Israel, said the Egyptian newspaper Al Ahram, "are not over details of perception."

"They are over principles and basics," said the newspaper, which usually reflects government opinion. "How can we expect Israel to trade land for peace when it is doing everything possible to change the demography of the land, and refuses all political rights to the Palestinians?"

The Egyptian foreign minister, Esmat Abdel Meguid, said that his country supported the convening of "an international peace conference under the umbrella of the United Nations," with the five permanent members of the Security Council present.

Beyond that, the newspapers Al Ahram and Al Gomhouriya published five points that Mr. Mubarak would insist upon as Cairo's conditions for taking part in any peace conference.

The first was that in any international conference, the Arab states and the Palestinians would negotiate with Israel collectively, and not in bilateral talks.

The sort of regional talks that the Israelis told Mr. Baker they had in mind would begin with a ceremonial opening in which all of the parties would sit together at one table, but would then be dissolved as the Israelis and Syrians, Israelis and Jordanians and Israelis and Palestinians engaged in separate talks.

Second, Mr. Mubarak said, Egypt is ready to consider the kind

See BAKER, Page 2

Kiosk

Japan Will Condition Foreign Aid

TOKYO (AP) — Japan will base future foreign aid decisions partly on whether it thinks a potential recipient spends too much on its military, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Wednesday.

Last week, the Foreign Ministry had said it was considering the policy change. Mr. Kaifu said Japan would also consider a nation's efforts to promote democracy and secure basic human rights as well as the introduction of a market-oriented economy.

General News

Washington has proposed a plan to normalize relations with Hanoi. Page 2.

'60s refugees in a Texas hill town are getting high for an old cause. Page 6.

Crossword Page 14.

Business / Finance

Nintendo of America agreed to settle price-fixing charges with customer rebates. Page 9.

Dow Close
Up 1.48
2,874.50

The Dollar in New York

DM	1.6817
Pound	1.7755
Yen	137.55
FF	5.685

Broad New Study of America Confirms It: 'In God We Trust'

By Ari L. Goldman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The state with the highest proportion of atheists is Oregon.

Most Americans of Irish ancestry are Protestant.

Unitarians are more likely to be divorced than are members of other religious groups.

And despite all the attention given to what devotees call the New Age — a spiritual movement that combines mysticism, psychology and holistic healing — the number of adherents, 28,000, is practically insignificant.

These findings are from a public-opinion poll on religious affiliation that surveyed 113,000 people around the United States in the largest and most comprehensive effort to draw a portrait of religion in America.

The survey confirms that the country is broadly religious and widely diverse, with more than 9 in 10 Americans identifying with one of many denominations, from Presbyterian to Rastafarian.

The survey also shows regional and racial variations. For example, people in the Western states are almost twice as likely to have no religion than people in the rest of the country. The 17 percent of Oregon respondents who said they had no religious affiliation were the largest such group of any state.

Every 10 years, the Census Bureau asks Americans their income, their race and even how many bathrooms they have. But fear of church-state entanglement has kept any question about religion off the census questionnaire.

That makes this survey, commissioned by the Graduate School of the City University of New York, particularly valuable, other poll takers and sociologists said. Martin Marty, a religion scholar on the faculty at the University of Chicago, said that before this survey, knowledge of Americans' religious beliefs had come from the denominations themselves or from much smaller national polls that only provided a very broad picture of affiliation.

Mr. Marty said the data were "astonishingly confirmatory" of what was already known about larger religious groups and provided previously unknown details about smaller ones.

The survey found that 86.5 percent of Americans, or 214 million people, were Christians. Roman Catholics make up the largest group, with 26 percent of the nation's population, followed by Baptists, Methodists and Lutherans. Jews are less than 2 percent of the population, and Muslims are 0.5 percent.

Even though these broad outlines were known before, Mr. Marty said he still considered it "astonishing that in a high-tech, highly affluent nation, we have 90 percent who identify" themselves as religious.

"If such a poll were done in Western Europe, the ancestral home of many Americans," he said, "you would run at least a third or lower on every indicator."

Several of the surprises in the poll shattered stereotypes about ethnic groups. For example, after finding that most Americans of Irish ancestry are not Catholic, the City University researchers speculated that this was because so many are descended from Protestants from Northern Ireland and others are the products of intermarriages.

The survey also found that most Asian-Americans and most Arab-Americans were Christian, rather than Buddhist, Hindu or Muslim. The authors explain that Christians from Arab and Asian countries are more likely to emigrate to the United States.

Finally, the survey looked at marriage in light of

See FAITH, Page 2

U.S. Gives Hanoi a 'Road Map' for Normal Ties in 2 Years

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has told Vietnam that it is ready to normalize diplomatic and economic relations in return for Vietnamese cooperation in negotiating a Cambodian peace settlement and accounting for U.S. soldiers still listed as missing in action.

In a meeting in New York, an assistant secretary of state, Richard H. Solomon, presented what one official called a detailed "road map" for gradual normalization over two years to Trinh Xuan Lang, the chief Vietnamese delegate to the United Nations.

An aide to Mr. Lang called the meeting on Tuesday "positive and constructive." But he said Vietnam hoped for a speedier end to the "abnormal" relations that continued nearly 16 years after the end of the Vietnam War.

A similar presentation regarding a list of U.S. conditions for normalizing relations with Cambodia was made Tuesday to a Cambodian government official in Vientiane, Laos, according to State Department officials. The acting U.S. ambassador to Laos, Charles B. Salmon Jr., made that presentation.

Administration officials characterized the U.S. moves as an attempt to jump-start the stalled Cambodian peace process and let Vietnam know precisely what benefits it could expect if it is willing to take a constructive international role in that process.

The steps spelled out by Mr. Solomon do not constitute a change in policy by the Bush administration but rather "a commitment to communicate the policy in a way that gives it substance," an administration official said.

Senator John S. McCain 3d, Republican of Arizona, who returned early this week from meetings in Hanoi and Phnom Penh, said neither county was likely to accept the new U.S. offers immediately.

"What you can expect from Vietnam is a counterproposal," he said. Mr. McCain said it was most likely that Hanoi would ask for changes in the current version of the Cambodian peace plan as established by the United Nations.

Mr. McCain, who was a prisoner of war in Hanoi for more than five years and has taken a special interest in Indochinese affairs, said Vietnam had as many as 5,000 troops remaining in Cambodia despite a general pullout in late 1989.

Senator Bob Kerrey, Democrat of Nebraska, another Vietnam War veteran who returned this week from a trip to Indochina, urged the Bush administration to set up a diplomatic presence inside Cambodia as a listening post.

Mr. Kerrey said that because of many international complications, it would take "some muscle" on the part of President George Bush and Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d to bring about a Cambodia settlement.

Major strides toward a settlement of the Cambodian civil war began with an international conference in Paris in August 1989.

Though this meeting broke up without agreement, the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council — the United States, Soviet Union, China, Britain and France — went on to work out a peace plan last year under which the United Nations would sponsor and supervise a cease-fire in Cambodia, creation of an interim Cambodian government and eventual elections there.

Vietnam and the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh government are the main holdouts from agreement to the UN-approved arrangements, according to U.S. officials.

One official described the plan presented to those governments as a series of potential rewards for their cooperation.

The plan presented by Mr. Solomon outlined four phases, according to U.S. officials:

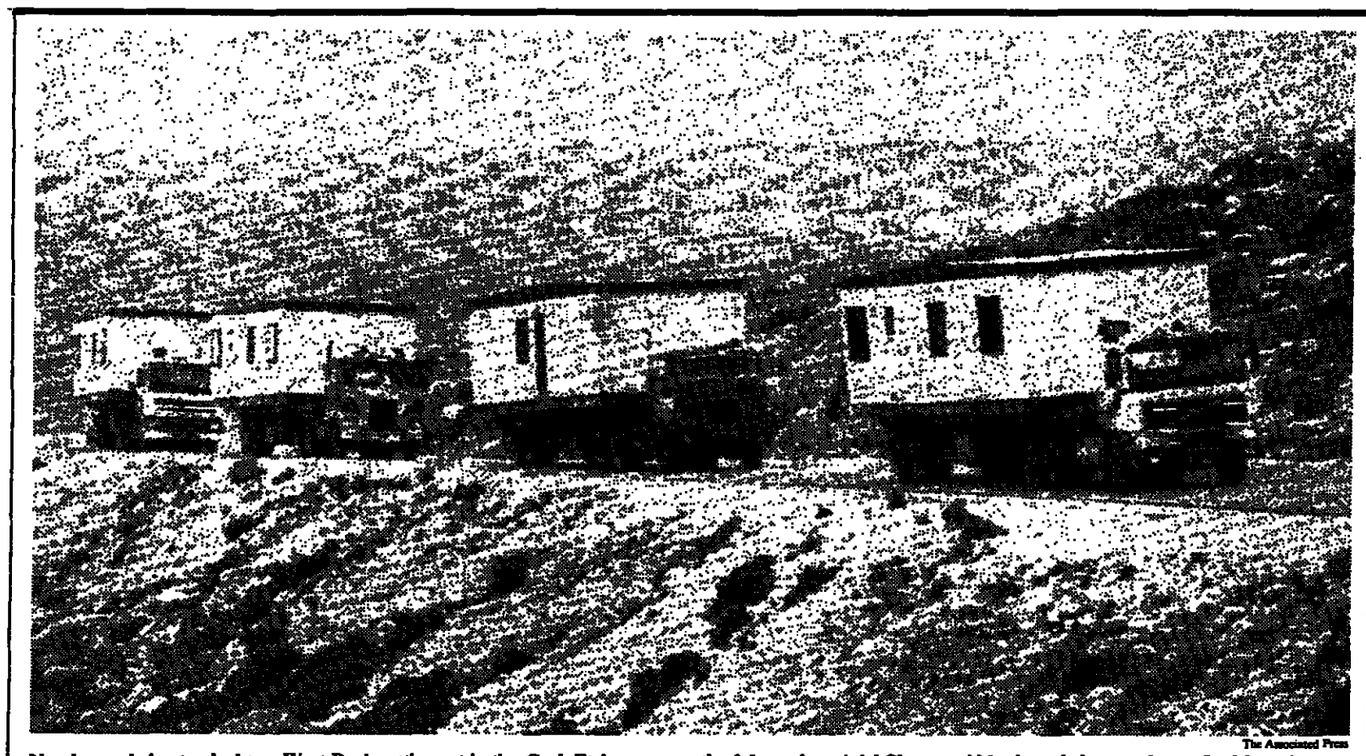
- Phase One would begin with signing of the international agreement on Cambodia and would involve the start of formal U.S. discussions with Vietnam on normalization. Also in this phase, Washington would begin approving travel by U.S. business and veterans groups to Vietnam.
- Phase Two would start with a cease-fire in the civil war and the establishment of a UN transitional presence in Cambodia. It would involve a partial lifting of the U.S. trade embargo against Vietnam and more extensive lifting of the U.S. trade embargo against Cambodia.

This phase would also require more accounting by Vietnam for U.S. personnel listed as missing-in-action in the Vietnam War. This is an effort that Vietnam has been pursuing, though at a slower rate than Washington desires.

- Phase Three would begin after the UN process in Cambodia had lasted at least six months and after all Vietnamese troops and advisers were out of Cambodia. It would include establishment of U.S. and Vietnamese diplomatic offices in Washington and Hanoi and full lifting of the U.S. trade embargo against Vietnam.

Some easing of the U.S. opposition to World Bank and other international lending to Hanoi would also take place. This phase would also depend on further substantial progress in accounting for the U.S. MIAs.

- Phase Four would follow UN-supervised elections and the seating of a new National Assembly in Cambodia and would bring full normalization of U.S. diplomatic and economic relations with Hanoi and Phnom Penh, as well as support for loans from international banks.



The Associated Press

New homes being trucked to a West Bank settlement in the Gush Etzion area south of Jerusalem. Ariel Sharon said he intended to accelerate Jewish settlements.

Settlements To Grow

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Housing Minister Ariel Sharon said Wednesday that he intended to continue his efforts to accelerate Jewish settlements in the occupied territories even though Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d reportedly criticized him for it.

Mr. Sharon, who advocates immediate annexation of parts of the occupied territories, said that the Israeli settlement activity was going to continue despite political negotiations and that it was part of the government's policy.

"What must be understood is there is no waiting here for any kind of decision," Mr. Sharon told the army radio. "This is a continuous activity, going on for years."

The Housing Ministry is undertaking the building of at least 13,000 new housing units in the occupied territories where about 120,000 Jewish settlers live alongside more than 1.7 million Palestinians.

The U.S. and Israel have a longstanding dispute over the continued Israeli settlement of the territories that Israel seized in the 1967

SHARIA: *Pakistan Proposes Koran as Supreme Law*

(Continued from page 1)

Minister Benazir Bhutto, the opposition leader, who said she would cooperate if the proposed bills were nonfundamentalist in nature. If "he is not a fundamentalist, I welcome it," she said.

"We will cooperate if he brings nonfundamentalist bills," Miss Bhutto said.

Pakistan went through a process of "Islamization" after General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq seized power in a 1977 coup that overthrew Miss Bhutto's father, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Flogging was decreed for drinking alcohol, interest-free banking was introduced and segregation of the sexes was increased.

Courts have ordered Islamic penalties, such as stoning to death for adulterers and hand amputation for thieves, but these sentences have never been carried out.

General Zia's death in a plane crash in 1988 and the election of Miss Bhutto and her party three months later slowed the process. Her removal renewed the debate over whether Pakistan should be a secular democracy or a country governed according to the laws interpreted by Islamic scholars.

Mr. Sharif's coalition, the Islamic Democratic Alliance, made the institutionalizing of Islamic law a key pledge in the October election campaign, which followed Miss Bhutto's removal after accusations of corruption and misconduct. The proposed legislation fulfills that pledge to fundamentalists and the small but powerful religious parties that are crucial to the survival of the coalition government.

Mr. Sharif said Islam had not been given a chance to flourish although Pakistan had been created as a homeland for Muslims in the 1947 partition of India.

Many groups — particularly the middle class, lawyers and educated women — adamantly oppose the Sharia. They believe the country should not turn its back on Western educational and legal traditions that have been in place since the British colonial era.

The prime minister called for bans on pornography and immodesty, restructuring of education and the police, revisions in the country's economy on Islamic principles, prohibition of unregistered weapons and jail sentences for those who refused to hand over illegal weapons to the government.

"If anybody tries to obstruct these changes," he said, "I will remove the hurdles with the support of the people."

Miss Bhutto, now the leader of the opposition in the national assembly, listened quietly to Mr. Sharif's speech, her head covered in the traditional long scarf.

"His proposals contain some good points, which if implemented could lead to social reforms and improvement," she said later.

An earlier Sharia bill proposed by clergymen who support Mr. Sharif aroused fears among critics that it would make parliament subordinate to Islamic courts. It was not immediately known whether the new bills would remove that fear.

"Parliament should be sovereign," Miss Bhutto said.

She and 49 other members of the Pakistan People's Party returned Wednesday to the parliament, ending their two-month boycott to protest the reported intimidation and kidnapping of party members in Sind province, Miss Bhutto's home.

Fundamentalist legislators had cautious praise for the proposals.

"This is a good package, but we will see what steps the prime minister actually takes toward implementation," said Senator Qazi Hussain Ahmad, the leader of Jammat-e-Islami, or Party of Islam. "We need many, many, many explanations."

The issue dramatizes the split between the Westernized urban elite and radical Islamic clerics who wield enormous influence over the impoverished countryside, where most of Pakistan's 120 million people live.

Many Islamic principles were enshrined in law before General Zia rose to power, but he sought to expand these dramatically, giving courts constitutional power to determine whether laws conformed to the Koran and the traditions of Mohammed.

Although special courts now review laws for compliance with Islamic tradition, appeals still go to civil high courts rather than to the bodies of religious scholars that exist in some Muslim states.

(AP, Reuters)

FAITH: *Strong in the U.S.*

(Continued from page 1)

religious affiliation. People without a religious affiliation, it found, are least likely to marry.

But it found that the likelihood of being divorced is generally uniform across all religious groups. Roman Catholics, with 7.5 percent currently divorced, are only slightly lower than other mainstream Protestant and Jews, with 8.7 percent divorced. The Greek Orthodox have the lowest level of divorce (4.4 percent) and the Unitarians the highest (18 percent).

These were among the other findings:

- Jews, with 1.8 percent (or 4.3 million people), are the largest non-Christian faith represented.
- The finding that Muslims represent 0.5 percent (or 1.4 million people) is also below previous estimates, which put the Muslim population at 3 million to 6 million. The difference might have to do with Christians from Arab countries who identify culturally with the Muslim community but not religiously, the pollsters speculated.
- Of the nation's Muslims, 40 percent are black, though less than 2 percent of the total black population is Muslim.
- While nationwide only 7.5 percent of the population said that they had no religion, 13 percent were without religion in California, 14 percent in Washington and 17 percent in Oregon.

The data were collected through telephone interviews with 113,000 adults over a 13-month period, from April 1989 to April 1990.

BAKER: *Egypt Outlines Its Terms*

(Continued from page 1)

of regional meeting that Israel is proposing as a preparatory session to an international conference, but not as an end in itself.

The United States has suggested something in-between, which would include separate bilateral negotiations accompanied by some kind of ongoing multilateral conference that might discuss regional issues such as water problems or arms control.

Third, Egypt insists that any conference be based on United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338. Egypt wants Israel to at least agree in principle to the essence of those resolutions, which call on Israel to cede territories occupied in the 1967 war in return for a secure and recognized peace.

Mr. Shamir, however, declined to give Mr. Baker any commitment that Israel would promise in advance of negotiations to the principle of trading land for peace. He argued that in giving back the Sinai desert to Egypt, Israel had already fulfilled the territorial element of the United Nations resolutions.

Fourth, Egypt is demanding a cessation of Israeli settlement-building in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Mr. Baker raised this with Mr. Shamir, but U.S. officials said they had received no commitments.

Fifth, Egypt wants Israel to recognize the "legitimate national rights of the Palestinians," including their right eventually to have a Palestinian state. The Egyptians are also insisting that Israel negotiate with the group of Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza Strip who have been meeting with Mr. Baker in Jerusalem. They are led by Faisal Husseini.

The Israelis insist, however, that they will only negotiate in the first phase of any regional meeting over an interim autonomy arrangement for the Palestinians in the occupied territories. Only three years after that is carried out, they say, will they discuss final arrangements — but without any prior commitments for a Palestinian state.

The Israelis also say that during the first phase of talks they will negotiate only with Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza who are not linked with the Palestine Liberation Organization, and not with any who residents of Israeli-annexed Jerusalem, since that would imply that the city's status is negotiable.

Health Workers' Strike Is Outlawed in Peru

The Associated Press

LIMA — The government has declared illegal a three-week-old state health workers' strike, which coincides with a cholera epidemic, and is threatening to dismiss workers who do not return to their jobs.

The announcement Tuesday came after assertions by Health Minister Victor Yamamoto that patient care at state hospitals is dangerously limited. Thousands of people are suffering from cholera, which has claimed the lives of more than 900 Peruvians since an epidemic began in January.

DEFY: *Defiance of Gorbachev Spreads to Byelorussia*

(Continued from page 1)

Boris N. Yeltsin. Mr. Shakhnazarov said Communists and other established parties and movements could take part in a roundtable, "but we would have to exclude those who do not recognize the constitution, put forward anti-constitutional slogans and preach violence."

Mr. Gorbachev has accused many radical leaders, including Mr. Yeltsin himself, of violating the constitution.

So although politicians and commentators in Moscow have talked for weeks about the need for Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Yeltsin to end their political and personal feud, the olive branch on Wednesday, like the one Mr. Yeltsin extended in a speech last week, seemed a mere sprig. Aides to both men said privately that backstage attempts to reconcile differences had repeatedly fallen through.

About the only bit of good news for Mr. Gorbachev was the talk that the conservative parliamentary faction Soyuz, or Union, was likely to abandon its attempts to call an emergency session of the Congress of People's Deputies. Some Soyuz leaders had said earlier this week that they might call a no-confidence vote against the Soviet president at such a session.

A source close to Mr. Gorbachev said the tough tone of the anti-crisis package reflected Soyuz's political agenda to such an extent that the faction felt it had won a sufficient victory without having to call for a session of the legislature.

Strike leaders in Minsk said they would continue their job action until Moscow convened negotiations. Although some Soviet commentators were surprised that ordinarily quiet workers of Minsk staged such a dramatic strike on the city's Lenin Square, officials in Moscow said the events were predictable.

"In some parts of the country — in the big cities, in the south — there is a huge black market economy, and almost everyone takes part in it," said Roy A. Medvedev, a Supreme Soviet deputy. "But in Byelorussia the black market economy is very weak, and so everyone there was hit very badly by the April 2 price rises. Suddenly, their salaries were worth half of what they were."

Shevardnadze Recounts Hard-Liners' Pressure

Reuters

MOSCOW — The former Soviet foreign minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze said the Kremlin came under heavy pressure in the autumn of 1989 to use force to halt anti-Communist revolutions in Eastern Europe.

In an interview with the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta published Wednesday, he said that Soviet hard-liners now criticizing his policies would have been ready to risk a world war to prevent the unification of Germany.

"Was there a real alternative to the events of autumn-winter 1989-90?" Mr. Shevardnadze asked. "After all, what was happening essentially was revolution, broad popular risings against the existing regimes.

"There was of course an alternative. We were quite actively pushed to use force, that is, to resurrect the doctrine under which a crisis of power in one country of the socialist community must be overcome by military intervention from the others.

"In other words, we were being told to act according to the scenarios of 1953, 1956 and 1968."

He was referring to the Soviet and Warsaw Pact military intervention in East Germany, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

"But this would have been the brink of war," he said. "Yes, do not be surprised, the brink of a third world war."

Mr. Shevardnadze, now heading a foreign policy research team, did not specify who had urged military moves in 1989, but the wording of his remarks suggested pressure from both Soviet domestic sources and from East Europe's Communist leaders.

He resigned as foreign minister in December amid attacks from some military and political figures over his part in bringing about agreement on unifying Germany.

Hiker Arrested Under Channel

Reuters

LONDON — A German apparently wanting to walk home through the Channel Tunnel was stopped only a short way along what would have been a history-making hike.

The German, Klaus-Dieter Schlepp, 24, of Aachen, was arrested Tuesday less than a mile inside the unfinished 30-mile-long (50 kilometers) tunnel between Britain and France after slipping through security at the entrance at Folkestone, the police said Wednesday.

It appeared that Mr. Schlepp just wanted to go home, and he was later released without charge.

Mayor of Jacksonville Is Defeated

JACKSONVILLE, Florida (AP) — The state attorney, Edward Austin, won a four-year term as mayor of Jacksonville by defeating the incumbent, Thomas Hazouri, in the Democratic primary after absentee ballots were counted Wednesday. He will take office July 1, since no Republican or independent candidates ran for election.

Mr. Austin, 64, has been the chief prosecutor for Duval, Clay and Nassau counties for more than two decades. Mr. Hazouri, 46, was seeking a second four-year term as chief executive of Jacksonville, the state's largest city.

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DEATH NOTICE

CLOUGH

On April 5, 1991, peacefully at home, Wendell Snow, aged 76, beloved husband of Frances, father of Nicholas & Alison, grandfather of Jamie, Christian, Robin & Ariana. Family funeral. A Service of Thanksgiving to be held in London in early May, date to be announced. Donations, if desired, to the British Lung Foundation.

WORLD BRIEFS

China Warns U.S. on Trade Weapon

BEIJING (Reuters) — Prime Minister Li Peng warned Washington on Wednesday that relations would be seriously damaged if it suspended China's most-favored nation trade status, the Xinhua news agency reported.

He told a meeting with a Hong Kong economic delegation that attaching conditions to the trade status would also hurt ties, the agency said. "We expect the United States to maintain the present position, thus enabling Chinese-U.S. relations to develop healthily," Mr. Li said. "This is not only in accord with Chinese and American interests but also an important factor for developing those relations."

President George Bush must decide by June whether to renew the trade status — a reciprocal arrangement that places the lowest available tariffs on each nation's exports. He is under pressure from members of Congress to scrap the arrangement to protest China's human rights record following the violent military crackdown on the pro-democracy movement in 1989.

More Clout Urged for EC Parliament

BONN (Reuters) — Germany and Italy called Wednesday for an increase in the powers of the European parliament at the expense of the Council of Ministers, which now dominates European Community decision-making.

In a joint proposal to be presented on Monday to the EC's intergovernmental conference on political union, Foreign Ministers Hans-Dietrich Genscher of Germany and Gianni De Michelis of Italy said that added power for the parliament would increase the Community's "democratic legitimacy."

"It is no longer acceptable that the institution which directly expresses the will of our citizens should continue to be pushed to the margins of the legislative process in the Community and that the last word should remain with the Council of Ministers," their statement said.

Gun Bill Passes Test but Faces Veto

WASHINGTON (AP) — A bill imposing a seven-day waiting period for handgun purchases cleared its first legislative hurdle on Wednesday, even as Attorney General Dick Thornburgh raised the prospect of a presidential veto.

The veto threat was made public as the so-called Brady bill was approved by a vote of 9 to 4 by the House Judiciary crime subcommittee, which advanced the measure to the full committee. Mr. Thornburgh said President George Bush might refuse to sign the bill unless Congress also passed the administration's crime bill.

But supporters of the Brady bill dismissed the seriousness of the veto threat and hailed the attorney general's letter as representing what they saw as a clear signal that President Bush had embraced the concept of gun control, something that he has long opposed. The legislation is called the Brady bill after James S. Brady, the White House aide who was shot during an attack on President Ronald Reagan in 1981.

Interior Minister Resigns in Serbia

BELGRADE (AP) — The Serbian interior minister has resigned his post, one month after violent clashes in Belgrade between Serbian policemen and protesters in which two people were killed, the Yugoslav press agency Tanjug reported Wednesday.

The parliament of Yugoslavia's largest republic accepted the resignation of Interior Minister Radmilo Bogdanovic despite the government's recommendation that it not do so, Tanjug said. Mr. Bogdanovic will remain in his post until a replacement is named, the agency said.

Mr. Bogdanovic's resignation had been demanded by the non-Communist opposition in Serbia. A multiparty board of inquiry in the Serbian parliament concluded that he had lost control of the police at a March 9 rally organized by the opposition to call for the resignation of the Serbian president, Slobodan Milosevic. Two people were killed and more than 200 injured in street fighting that followed the police attack.

An Approach to Global Warming

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — A special panel of the National Academy of Sciences advised the U.S. government on Wednesday to take steps to slow global warming even if it remains unconvinced that the world is suffering from the greenhouse effect.

The panel suggested a series of modest, relatively cheap measures such as planting more trees and requiring higher fuel efficiency for cars to slow the release of gases that may be trapping heat and increasing the average global temperature. The study by the academy, which advises the government on scientific matters, said that the United States could reduce or offset its greenhouse emissions by 10 to 40 percent of present levels by adopting such policies.

The United States has remained skeptical that the warming results from the buildup of gases in the atmosphere.

For the Record

High winds prevented NASA from landing the space shuttle Atlantis in California on Wednesday, and the astronauts were ordered to remain in space an extra day. Flight directors decreed a Thursday morning touchdown at Edwards Air Force Base in the Mojave Desert. *(AP)*

The drug trafficking trial of Manuel Antonio Noriega, the former Panamanian leader, has been delayed until July 22 at the request of both the defense and the prosecution. The two sides on Wednesday requested extra time for trial preparation involving classified documents. The trial in Miami had been set for June 24. *(Reuters)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

TWA to Cut Some U.S.-Europe Fares

MOUNT KISCO, New York (Reuters) — Trans World Airlines Inc. said Wednesday that it would cut the price of first-class tickets by 60 percent and business-class tickets by 50 percent between some U.S. cities and most European destinations.

The tickets must be bought by April 19 and at least 24 hours before departure; travel may begin April 15 and must be completed by May 31. The fares are effective from New York, Boston, Washington, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Miami to Rome, Berlin, Frankfurt, Madrid, Lisbon, Barcelona, Milan, Copenhagen, Brussels, Amsterdam, Stockholm and Vienna.

Northwest Airlines will drop plans to fly between Detroit and London because the U.S. Transportation Department has refused to extend the airline's temporary authority over the route past May 23, when Pan Am Corp. can reclaim it. *(Reuters)*

Rail fares on French main-line services are to be increased by an average of 3.7 percent beginning April 22, the national rail company, SNCF, said Wednesday. *(AFP)*

Swiss rail, bus and ferry fares are to be increased by an average of 12.2 percent on May 1, the national rail company said Wednesday. *(AFP)*

WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
EUROPE					
Amsterdam	15	59	6	43	cl
Athens	18	64	10	50	c
Barcelona	18	64	8	46	fr
Belgrade	18	64	3	37	fr
Berlin	12	54	3	37	fr
Brussels	16	61	5	41	fr
Budapest	15	59	4	39	fr
Copenhagen	11	52	0	32	cl
Costa Del Sol	19	66	8	46	fr
Dublin	14	57	10	50	r
Edinburgh	14	57	8	46	r
Faro	20	68	10	50	fr
Florence	24	75	7	45	fr
Frankfurt	16	61	7	45	fr
Geneva	17	63	3	37	fr
Helsinki	5	41	4	39	c
Las Palmas	22	72	15	59	fr
Lisbon	22	72	11	52	fr
London	15	59	6	43	fr
Luxembourg	14	57	5	41	fr
Madrid	22	72	3	37	fr
Milan	21	70	7	45	fr
Moscow	10	50	3	37	c
Munich	16	61	5	41	fr
Nice	19	66	12	54	fr
Oslo	13	55	2	36	r
Paris	17	63	7	45	fr
Prague	12	54	0	32	fr
Reykjavik	0	32	-2	28	sf
Rome	20	68	7	45	fr
Stockholm	12	54	0	32	fr
Strasbourg	15	59	7	45	fr
Venice	16	61	10	50	r
Vienna	14	57	6	43	cl
Warsaw	17	63	4	39	fr
Zurich	14	57	3	37	fr
MIDDLE EAST					
Cairo	33	73	13	55	cl
Istanbul	10	50	8	46	r
Moscow	—	—	—	—	na
Riyadh	31	88	19	66	fr
Tel Aviv	18	64	11	52	r
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	na
Sydney	24	75	16	61	sh

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ASIA					
Bangkok	35	100	28	82	fr
Beijing	14	61	12	54	r
Hong Kong	27	81	25	77	r
Manila	33	91	24	75	fr
New Delhi	32	90	20	68	fr
Seoul	22	72	4	39	fr
Shanghai	20	68	13	55	fr
Singapore	33	91	25	77	fr
Taipei	29	84	22	72	c
Tokyo	18	64	12	54	c
AFRICA					
Algiers	19	66	10	50	cl
Cape Town	25	77	14	57	c
Casablanca	23	73	14	57	fr
Harare	29	84	16	61	fr
Lagos	—	—	—	—	na
Nairobi	27	81	11	52	c
Tunis	18	64	8	46	cl
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	22	72	14	57	c
Lima	28	82	18	64	fr
Mexico City	22	81	12	54	fr
Rio de Janeiro	29	84	20	68	fr
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	5	41	-4	25	pc
Atlanta	26	79	12	54	fr
Boston	15	59	8	46	fr
Chicago	7	45	1	34	fr
Denver	14	57	0	32	fr
Detroit	9	48	-1	30	fr
Honolulu	27	81	20	68	fr
Houston	28	82	16	61	fr
Los Angeles	20	68	12	54	fr
Miami	29	84	22	72	fr
Minneapolis	12	54	-1	30	fr
Montreal	11	52	3	37	r
Nassau	30	86	25	77	fr
New York	24	75	9	48	fr
Phoenix	32	90	15	59	fr
San Francisco	21	70	9	48	fr
Seattle	13	55	3	37	cl
Toronto	15	59	1	34	fr
Washington	27	81	9	48	fr

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rain. FRANKFURT: Fair. Temp. 20 — 4 (68 — 39). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 14 — 9 (57 — 48). MADRID: Partly cloudy. Temp. 24 — 5 (75 — 41). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 17 — 7 (63 — 45). PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 24 — 5 (75 — 41). ROME: Partly cloudy. Temps. 20 — 5 (68 — 41). TEL AVIV: Hot & sunshine. ZURICH: Partly cloudy. Temps. 22 — 2 (72 — 36). BANGKOK: Showers. Temps. 35 — 28 (97 — 82). HONG KONG: Sunny. Temps. 28 — 24 (82 — 75). MANILA: Fair. Temps. 33 — 26 (91 — 79). SEOUL: Cloudy. Temps. 22 — 10 (72 — 50). SINGAPORE: Showers. Temps. 34 — 25 (93 — 77). TOKYO: Cloudy. Temps. 19 — 14 (66 — 57).

THE GULF: An administration sensitive to criticism, and the abuse of Palestinians in Kuwait

U.S. Aide Dismissed Over Iraq

He Tried to Curb Technology Sales

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The White House has ordered the dismissal of an undersecretary of commerce for telling Congress that the administration ignored warnings to limit the export of American technology to Iraq before the invasion of Kuwait, administration officials said.

An official said that Commerce Secretary Robert A. Mosbacher was told by the office of John H. Sununu, the White House chief of staff, that Dennis E. Kloske, undersecretary for export administration and one of the top half-dozen officials in the Commerce Department, should be removed from the payroll by June 1.

The White House and the Commerce Department denied that Mr. Kloske's resignation had been requested. They added, however, that he has been planning to leave for some time, but has not submitted a letter of resignation.

Mr. Kloske, reached Tuesday in Brussels where he addressed a conference, said: "I have no comment. Everything I have to say about the subject was said yesterday."

He told a House subcommittee Monday that the administration, and the State Department in particular, had disregarded his recommendations last spring to reduce the flow of advanced U.S. technology to Iraq because the administration wanted to encourage better relations with Baghdad.

The reported disciplinary action against him reflects the extreme sensitivity of the administration to criticism that it mishandled relations with Iraq and continued to provide advanced equipment to Baghdad until just a few weeks before President Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2.

Democrats have asserted that the administration sought to appease Iraq up until shortly before Kuwait was invaded and that the United States sent contradictory diplomatic as well as trade and economic signals to Mr. Hussein before the invasion.

Speaking to the House Foreign Affairs Committee's Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade, Mr. Kloske said that because of his rising concern about developments in Iraq, he tried to outflank the administration policy by delaying sales, which required review by the Commerce Department unit that he heads.

"I decided to employ the only option available to a bureaucrat," he told the legislators. "I tried to tie up all sales in red tape."

Mr. Kloske, 36, came to the Commerce Department with the Bush administration after serving at the Pentagon and the U.S. mission to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

A graduate of Harvard and a Rhodes scholar, he got generally high marks from the business community for his efforts to help restructure and simplify the export-control program.

In his congressional testimony, he presented a picture of interagency rivalry and dissension.

The subcommittee hearing was called after recent disclosures that $1.5 billion worth of sensitive "dual use" products — computers, chemicals and telecommunications equipment that have both military and civilian applications — were approved for export to Iraq from 1985 to 1990.

Mr. Kloske said he made his "views clear at the very highest levels" about the technology sales in general.

Both White House and Commerce Department public affairs officers denied that Mr. Kloske's resignation was being sought.

They issued similar statements, which suggested that there had been some attempt to coordinate their comments. Both said Mr. Kloske had been planning to leave for some time.

"The White House has not asked for Mr. Kloske's resignation, and Mr. Sununu made no phone call to Mr. Mosbacher about this," said Stephen T. Hart, a White House spokesman.

Mr. Kloske especially angered the State Department, several officials said, when he set his position apart from the department's in response to a question from Representative Samuel Gejdenson, Democrat of Connecticut, the subcommittee chairman.

The undersecretary disclosed that as early as April 1990 he had asked for an embargo of selected technology exports to Iraq and that "the State Department adamantly opposed my position, choosing instead to advocate the maintenance of diplomatic relations with Iraq."

The thrust of his testimony was that, because the Reagan administration had dropped Iraq from the list of terrorist-supporting countries in 1982 and resumed diplomatic relations in 1984, there was little he could legally do to stop advanced technology sales, especially with pressures from the business community to open new export markets.

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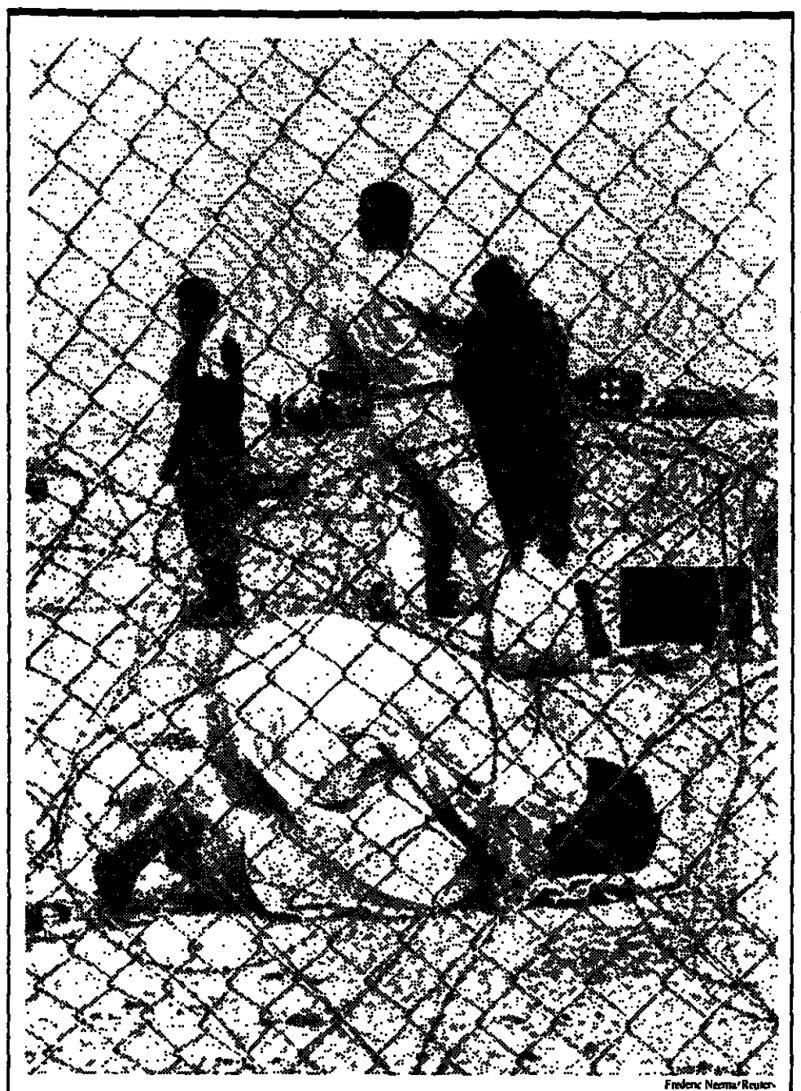

Frederic Neema/Reuter

An Iraqi soldier who defected praying in a U.S. armed forces holding area in southern Iraq.

The Iraqis 'Keep On Coming In'

Washington Post Service

RIYADH — In the last month, 19,000 Iraqi prisoners of war have been taken into U.S. military custody in the American occupation zone in southern Iraq, with more Iraqi soldiers and officers arriving each day, the U.S. Central Command said here.

"They keep on coming in," said a spokesman for the U.S. military's Joint Information Bureau here. The Gulf war ended Feb. 28, but since then there has been a steady stream of Iraqi defectors whose number continues to climb.

According to two Iraqi opposition leaders, the recent defectors include three brigadier generals who entered Saudi Arabia last week. The U.S. military spokesman here was was unable to confirm this report.

The new Iraqi military defections are likely to fuel speculation that an Iraqi army-in-exile may be taking shape in Saudi Arabia, drawn from the tens of thousands of Iraqi soldiers who have surrendered, deserted or defected since the beginning of the war last January.

Three Iraqi opposition leaders said in separate interviews this week that Saudi Arabia was actively promoting the formation of such an Iraqi opposition military force. They said 20,000 to 30,000 Iraqi POWs might now be receiving training in camps here.

In Washington, the White House refused to comment on these reports, and there was no confirmation from Saudi officials. Senior Bush administration officials said that they were unaware of any such effort, but that if it existed, the United States had no involvement in it.

DEFECT: *Iraqis Beg to Be Taken Prisoner*

(Continued from page 1)

"They see people opposing Saddam who are getting killed, and they think that's in store for them, too."

One Iraqi Army deserter interviewed at a U.S. checkpoint said that after the American troop withdrawal, the Iraqi regime plans to round up civilians in the southern desert and relocate them by force into cities and towns, where they will be registered and investigated.

Even the Iraqis who are taken as prisoners have no long-term guarantees. They are turned over by U.S. forces to the Saudis, and in most cases will be returned to Iraq.

Nonetheless, prisoners are fed, clothed and housed, and in most respects their situation is a big improvement over what they have experienced in Iraq.

The panic reflects a fear that once the American forces pull back south of a UN-monitored demilitarized zone along the Iraq-Kuwait border, there will be little to stop Iraqi government forces from renewing the bloodbath against the regime's opponents.

When Saddam Hussein's troops smashed an insurgency in the south led by Shiite Muslims last month, thousands were killed by Republican Guard troops reasserting control over cities and towns in the south.

As U.S. troops withdraw, Iraqis in the south are expecting a new surge of repression. The Americans "cheated all the people by encouraging the opposition, then leaving them without support," said an Iraqi encountered along the road.

To avert a new bloodbath, the United States and its allies are pushing the idea of establishing sanctuaries for displaced Iraqis in the mainly Shiite south and the Kurdish north. Details of that proposal, however remain to be worked out, and Iraq has already rejected the idea outright.

There are now 6,000 to 15,000 refugees in the Kuwait-Iraq border area, many of them in camps run by the International Red Cross. A total of 30,000 to 40,000 refugees and displaced people are believed to be in the portion of southern Iraq occupied by the United States.

ISRAEL: *Left Intact Is the Familiar Instransigence*

(Continued from page 1)

caused the elections plan to break down: They said Israel would only negotiate with Palestinians who lived in occupied territory outside of East Jerusalem and who did not identify themselves with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Mr. Shamir and Mr. Levy also evaded Secretary Baker's attempt to win an Israeli commitment to United Nations resolutions that spell out the formula of trading territory for peace, which for years has been the essential prerequisite for Arab involvement in a peace process.

Palestinian leaders here, for their part, appeared quick to see through the new procedural gambit. Although expressing readiness to consider a regional conference, the Palestinians restated their own position, unchanged from a year ago: Any such conference, they said, cannot exclude the issue of Jerusalem, and must concede at least an indirect role to the PLO.

For now, there is little prospect of concessions by either side on these bedrock positions.

Mr. Shamir, who headed a centrist coalition at the time of the elections plan, now leads a right-wing government with a narrow majority, and he is already under heavy assault from cabinet hardliners for agreeing even to consider a new peace process.

The Palestinian leaders who have met Mr. Baker, led by the East Jerusalem activist Faisal Husseini, represent only one of the four local factions of the PLO. The other three have rejected a U.S.-brokered peace process, as have the two formidable Muslim fundamentalist groups operating in the territories.

Though threatened by their own followers because of their moderation, Mr. Husseini and his group have also already been rejected as potential negotiating partners by Mr. Shamir, who sees them as instigators of the *intifada*, the uprising against Israeli rule.

If there is reason for optimism about the new initiative, it is that the regional conference framework may ultimately offer Israel far more incentive to compromise than the defunct election plan.

The earlier plan broke down when Mr. Shamir found himself faced with the prospect of making a concession to the Palestinians in the form of face-to-face negotiations, without any tangible payoff for Israel.

In this case, if Israel ultimately shows enough flexibility on the Palestinian and territorial issues to lure Jordan, Syria or the Gulf states to a regional conference, it will be immediately rewarded with the de facto recognition by those Arab capitals that it has been seeking for decades.

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Palestinian's Death Stirs Kuwait Doubts

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

KUWAIT — A prominent Palestinian has been shot and killed here in circumstances that have raised concern among U.S. officials that Kuwaitis, including some army and government officials, are still abusing Palestinians.

Salim Mukhtar, 56, a dentist and writer, a widely respected figure among Palestinians in Kuwait, was killed on April 4, according to police records. The incident occurred near an army roadblock by the Sura district next to the main Palestinian quarter, Hawali. It is the only area of the city still regularly blocked off by army checkpoints.

Dr. Mukhtar was shot twice in the back of the head, once in the neck and once in the chest, according to Kuwaiti police reports compiled that night at a nearby hospital. His body bore a graze wound from a bullet across the stomach that also struck his companion, a woman, in the leg.

The woman and other witnesses ssid that Dr. Mukhtar's car was pulled over by another car, possibly a white Mercedes with a blinking blue light, and that three men got out and one opened fire with a pistol, according to investigators looking into the incident.

"Do you recognize me?" the gunman asked before shooting, according to some accounts.

If true, the odd question is striking. The same question was said to have been posed to a prominent Kuwaiti leader of the opposition to Iraq's occupation, Hamad Jauan, seconds before a gunman shot him in the chest after knocking at his door a few days after Iraqi forces were driven out.

Mr. Jauan was evacuated by American diplomats and military officials and is now reportedly being treated in a military hospital in the United States.

At the time, many opposition members attributed the shooting to private militias loyal to some younger members of the ruling Sabah family who were described as intent on preserving the status quo.

Palestinians in Kuwait, numbering perhaps 400,000 and long established, have furnished many of the engineers, teachers, other professionals, bureaucrats and shopkeepers who built Kuwait's roads, schools, hospitals and other basic installations.

After the Iraqi occupation, some Kuwaitis took out their anger and frustration on the local Palestinians, whom they held responsible for the Palestine Liberation Organization's support for Iraq and accused of collaborating with the occupation.

Underground leaders have said that although some Palestinians worked with the Iraqis, many others helped the underground, providing food and other necessities. And Palestinians were split over the official PLO stand.

U.S. officials say they put considerable backstage pressure on leaders of the Kuwaiti government, including Sheikh Saad al Abdullah as Salim as Sabah, the crown prince and prime minister, after initial reports of Palestinians being beaten at roadblocks and bodies turning up in hospital morgues, vacant lots and garbage dumps.

The Kuwaitis were warned, the Americans said, that they should not be seen as acting like the Iraqi occupiers did. A human-rights group, Middle East Watch, says at least 30 people were killed, a report that Western diplomats say they find credible.

Kuwaiti officials have given U.S. officers a list of 546 prisoners who are being held in what the Red Cross described as extremely overcrowded conditions in a military prison and who are to be transferred to civil authorities.

But the Americans say they do not know how many people might be in other prisons, including Jiwan, which is run by the Kuwaiti National Guard, a force that guards the royal palaces and other major installations. Unlike the army and the police force, which were made up largely of Bedouins, the National Guard is composed of Kuwaiti citizens.

"The Kuwaiti government is well aware that we're constantly pushing them on human rights," an American officer said. "We're consistently getting the right answers, but then this stuff keeps going on."

U.S. Jets Keep Up Iraq Patrol

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The White House says the United States will continue military surveillance flights over Iraqi territory even after the withdrawal of U.S. forces to insure that Iraq obeys the United Nations cease-fire resolution.

The White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, would not say how long the flights would continue, but other officials said they did not foresee an unending commitment.

"We would want some overflights during the period that they're implementing the cease-fire, just to be sure that it's going as scheduled," Mr. Fitzwater said.

U.S. air operations covering Iraqi territory now include C-130 transports dropping humanitarian aid to Kurdish and other dissident Iraqis, AWACS early-warning radar planes and F-15 interceptors defending the other aircraft.

The AWACS, which during the war primarily kept track of the Iraqi Air Force, will be used to help monitor Iraqi compliance with the UN Security Council's cease-fire resolution approved and accepted by Baghdad last week.

Mr. Fitzwater said the withdrawal of U.S. forces occupying southern Iraq would be accelerated Friday, when a UN monitoring force is scheduled to begin taking positions in the southern demilitarized zone.

He said the administration had still not decided whether to include U.S. personnel in the UN force, which will initially be made up of 1,440 armed and unarmed members.

Intervention Against Iraqi Leader: It's Too Late Now, Most in Poll Say

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A majority of Americans now say the United States and its allies should have continued fighting until President Saddam Hussein was removed from power, but a majority also say it is best for the United States to stay out of active involvement in the current turmoil in Iraq, according to the latest Gallup Poll.

Fifty-six percent of 1,002 adults interviewed April 4-6 agreed that "the United States and its allies should have continued fighting until Saddam Hussein was removed from power," while 36 percent disagreed.

That marked a shift since a Gallup Poll taken Feb. 28 to March 3, immediately after the cease-fire. At that time, 46 percent agreed with the statement, while 49 percent disagreed.

When asked about the best course for the United States now, only 37 percent in the new poll wanted "to intervene and provide assistance to the rebels" in Iraq, while 53 percent said it would be more in the interest of the United States "to stay out of any active involvement" in the Iraqi internal situation.

When asked about steps the United States might take to aid the rebels, 78 percent said they favored providing food and medical supplies, 57 percent favored using U.S. aircraft to shoot down Iraqi helicopters, and 40 percent favored providing arms to the rebels. Only 29 percent said they favored using U.S. ground forces to fight Iraqi forces being used against the rebels.

The nationwide telephone poll had a margin of sampling error of plus or minus four percentage points.

Western Planes Drop 150 Tons Of Aid to Kurds

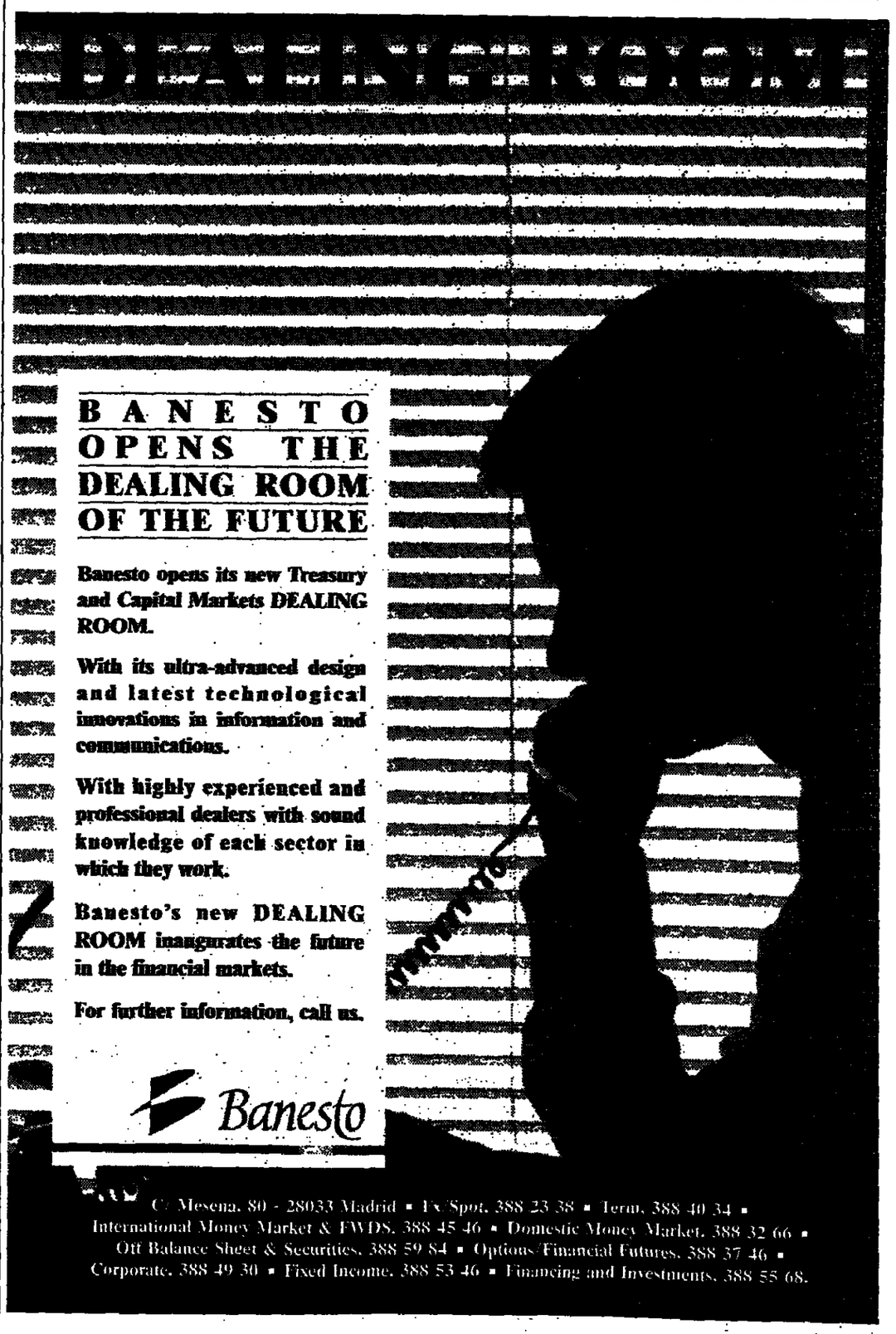
Agence France-Presse

ANKARA — Western military aircraft flying through bad weather have parachuted about 250 tons of food and equipment to Kurdish refugees at the Turkish-Iraqi border, Western military sources said Wednesday.

Two refugees were crushed to death by the three-cubic-meter (about 100-cubic-foot) containers dropped from planes in the mountainous Cukurca area.

The deaths were the first of their kind reported since the airlift began on Sunday. By Wednesday, U.S., French and British military aircraft had made 53 flights to aid the estimated 300,000 Iraqi Kurdish refugees in the mountainous border area. But thick fog, torrential rain and wind hindered flying and made it difficult for pilots to find their designated drop zones.

One French plane was forced to cancel a flight on Tuesday due to poor weather, French military officials said. On Wednesday, 10 U.S. Air Force Hercules C-130 transport planes carried out 11 missions from a Turkish airbase at Incirlik in southeastern Turkey, according to a U.S. military spokesman at the base.



Herald Tribune
INTERNATIONAL
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Iraqi Havens for Iraqis

Suddenly and rightly, the international coalition that watched Saddam Hussein decimate the Shiite and Kurdish insurgencies is turning to the relief of the civilian survivors. One idea under consideration is to set up a large United Nations-run enclave in northern Iraq for the estimated million-plus Kurds whom Iraq is still killing and trying to chase out of their country. In the south there is a plan to shelter tens of thousands of endangered Shiites in the nine-mile demilitarized zone that the United Nations is establishing along the Iraq-Kuwait border. The refugees would be parked on the Iraqi side, since Kuwait is no more eager than Turkey to countenance a refugee buildup.

There is a case in international law for setting up internationally managed relief enclaves, as there also certainly is in common morality and in politics. Still, the move unquestionably tramples on Iraqi sovereignty and is being resisted by others on that basis. In the north, a Kurdish enclave, especially one that was not only patronized but, if it came to that, protected by the United Nations, might be seen by Baghdad and others as a step on the way to Iraq's dismemberment and as a base for the Kurdish resistance. In the south, camps would no doubt be a burden to UN peacekeepers assigned to a very different, border-observation mission. It is essential to address these difficult considerations with open eyes.

It is so, of course, that other communities victimized by civil war have been in similar straits but have not been saved, owing to application of the broad rule against interference in a state's domestic affairs. The distinction of the Iraqi case is that there is an immediate, direct, keenly felt obligation flowing from the allied coalition's prior decision to go to war against Saddam Hussein — a decision that led to the uprisings whose brutal quelling produced the urge to assist the residual victims. The new plans self-evidently reflect the compassion and guilt that the United States and other nations have felt to see the rebel communities, especially the Kurds, being murdered and uprooted. This is not the weakness of the plans but their strength.

Relief should be regarded as a necessary station on the way to a stable peace. Anyone who studies the problem returns to the urgency of Saddam Hussein's early departure from power. Meanwhile, relief enclaves in Iraq could save lives, and test a new method of sparing innocents in the ethnic civil wars that are becoming a terrible fixture of the late 20th century scene. The Bush administration is reported to be cool to the idea. What substitute does it have in mind?

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Unshackle the Elderly

Every day, half a million elderly patients are tied down, strapped in or drugged into a stupor in American nursing homes. Only a few are dangerous to themselves or others. The overwhelming majority are restrained or sedated because it makes them easier to handle. In 1977, one out of every four nursing home residents in America was restrained, either physically or by drugs. Now, according to government studies, it is two out of five.

That is not common practice in every country. Restraints and sedation are virtually unknown in Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands and Britain.

Although restraints are sometimes portrayed as a boon to patients, preventing them from hurting themselves or others or wandering away, they are more likely to harm than to help. Physical restraints are blamed for scores of choking deaths in nursing homes each year. And heavy sedation or straps so diminish the existence of vast numbers of patients that they are robbed of the freedom and vitality that can make life worth living.

Federal attempts to tighten the rules on restraint, dating back to 1974, have been openly flouted by many nursing homes. Last October, the Federal Health Care Financing Administration launched tougher rules that forbid the use of drug or physical restraints for almost all types of behavior control. Patients and patients' rights groups cheered. Nursing home operators, insurers and public officials worried about costs protested.

State budget officials complained that the new rules would require more staff, therefore more money. Predictably, the cry was loudest from states where the percentage of sedated patients was highest, notably California, where a whopping 65 percent of all nursing home patients are restrained.

Some families, as well, expressed concern that elderly relatives might fall if not restrained. Such concerns were understandable but unnecessary. Several recent studies show that nursing home patients are healthier and happier when the straps are stored and the bottles capped.

The New Hampshire Health Care Association, for example, began urging nurses in 1988 to gradually reduce restraints on elderly patients. The results were exciting. The number of patients on restrictive medication dropped from 66 percent to 12 percent. Patients have perked up and staff levels have held firm. With grogginess way down, family visits are way up. So is staff morale; many nurses consider the heavy use of restraints an admission of failure.

In Kansas City, the Providence Place nursing home cut back on restraints, then urged patients to walk to the dinner table unaided. Once there, instead of slumping silently they began to socialize. Like the New Hampshire patients, their muscle tone improved and their falls showed no increase in frequency or severity. Even better, their increased alertness made nursing tasks easier, not harder.

Thousands of oldsters suddenly let free will inevitably cause some problems. But patience and ingenuity can solve them. Beanbag chairs can keep an oldster comfortable, but settled. New devices keep them from sliding out of chairs. Electronic bracelets, extra large exit signs and black mats near doors that look like holes all keep them from wandering.

Even so, added freedom means added risk. Straitjackets and drugs, many argue, are still the only safe way to go. But perhaps more will agree with a Philadelphia nurse, Marjery Poindexter. "These are their last days," she reminds us. "They should be happy days."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Scratching at the Teflon

This is what readers will learn from a new book called "Nancy Reagan, the Unauthorized Biography."

First, they will learn that its author, Kitty Kelley, and her editors are all too willing to sacrifice sense for a socko start. The book's first sentence reads, "Two entries on Nancy Reagan's birth certificate are accurate — her sex and her color." Actually, the birth certificate — but for a few vanities on her mother's part — is accurate. Any prevarications on Mrs. Reagan's part came along many years later. Never mind. Makes a hell of a beginning, doesn't it?

A few pages later they will learn that Ms. Kelley doesn't seem to understand one of the simplest of all sayings. To support her contention that Mrs. Reagan's mother believed that "people could be admired solely for their looks, their clothes and their material possessions," the author quotes her as having said, "Pretty is as pretty does — that's what my mother taught me and that's what I taught Nancy." In truth, the second sentence disproves the first. Never mind. Nobody ever claimed that Kitty Kelley was a Leon Edel or a Robert Caro.

They will also learn that there is no speaker more forthright than the one who hides behind anonymity. Or who is quoting the dead. Or who knows that no denial will be issued because what is said doesn't deserve a reply.

They will learn, too, that men who knew a famous woman when she was young like to boast about her presumed "availability." That the women who knew her like to boast about their social superiority. And that both sexes have a swell time dishing about what they perceive as her physical flaws.

In the end, however, the readers of "Nancy Reagan, the Unauthorized Biography" will have learned little more about its subject than they already know from other books about the Reagan administration.

Funny thing is, the more that Americans wanted to believe wonderful things about their 40th president and the more Teflon they conferred on him, the more they seemed willing to believe the worst of his wife. Lightning rods have had it better than Nancy Reagan.

O.K., so she probably deserved more than a few of the jolts. But truly, nobody deserves this.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Europe's Idea for the Kurds

Some months ago, everyone thought that once the Gulf war was over, everything would be different in the Middle East. It would be the beginning of a new era in that tense region. Today there is no doubt that the old terror is back. For several weeks Saddam Hussein and his jackals have chased, persecuted and murdered Iraqi Kurds while the rest of the world turned its back.

The [European] proposal calls for United Nations sanction of an enclave. In other words, the United Nations must be prepared to defend it with force. The United Nations will also presumably be prepared to create the enclave by force or the threat of force — otherwise the plan has no meaning.

In taking this move, the European Community has finally pulled itself together and produced a united stance in connection with the Gulf conflict. Its is a proposal that, however vague the details are at present, is the only possible one with any chance of saving the stateless and now homeless [Kurds] from extermination. If the United Nations decides to step in, it will be a major movement toward realization of the dream of a New World Order.

— Politiken (Copenhagen).

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OPINION

Short Sight Masquerading as Realpolitik

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The American postmortem on the Kurdish uprising does not involve the question of what the Kurds expected of Americans. The question to ask now is what Americans expected of themselves.

Much of the debate over the Bush administration's failure to prevent the slaughter of Kurds and Shiites inside Iraq presumes that Americans must choose sides between a moral foreign policy and a self-interested one. But that is a false dilemma. The American choice in Iraq is between a smart policy that combines morality and national interests and the self-defeating course of action that Washington now follows.

The United States pursues illusory short-term gains, as it has so often in its dealings with Saddam Hussein — a.k.a. Adolf Hitler during the Gulf War, reborn since as His Excellency the President of Iraq.

Framing the debate as morality vs. interests allows White House policymakers to say piously that they feel badly about the fate of the Kurds and Shiites, and then to explain that they had to protect American interests.

These explanations echo the working definition of realpolitik attributed to Henry Kissinger during the 1975 U.S. betrayal of the Kurds: Policymakers do not have time to worry about human rights or Kurdish refugees. But the Kurds and the Shiites have risen up from the graves Saddam prepared for them to embarrass another American president and to tarnish the glory of the victory of Operation Desert Storm.

That first U.S. betrayal of the Kurds strengthened Saddam and helped him gain complete control over the Iraqi government. The outcome weakened the shah of Iran with his own military and people. For a short-term gain that was annulled when Saddam tore up the 1975 treaty with Iran, U.S. policy helped plant the seeds that have produced noxious fruit in the Gulf.

The Bush administration risks similar unintended consequences today. Washington maintains that it pursues a hands-off policy to prevent the territorial disintegration of Iraq, but what it says it most fears it unconsciously encourages.

The wholesale slaughter of Shiite and Kurdish civilians that the United States tolerates greatly increases the pressures for the breaking up of Iraq. An Iraqi army that shoots on sight any men wearing the Shiite turban can never be trusted to protect the Shiite population. Kurds who were fighting for autonomy a few weeks ago have seen how little protection autonomy provides against helicopter gunships.

George Bush called on the Iraqi army once again last week to overthrow Saddam. He held out to Saddam's heirs the prospect of better relations with Washington as a reward. Mr. Bush blinks away the reality that it is the Iraqi army that is doing the slaughtering he says he deplores.

The United States acquiesces in events that give Iran greater ability and greater motivation than ever before to push the Kurds and Shiites into long bloody guerrilla campaigns aimed at splintering Iraq. "I used to think that the breaking up of Iraq was the worst thing that could happen," an Iraqi nationalist told me. "Now I see it as the next-worst thing. The worst would be the continuation of this bloodshed and oppression, under Saddam or Saddam the Second."

The strong moral cause — the call to a new world order — that President Bush enunciated so often in the war is now put aside as inconvenient. So are the Hitler references and the vows that in a newly interdependent world, crimes against humanity would not go unpunished.

Iraqi soldiers who killed and kidnapped Kuwaiti citizens as they fled Kuwait were threatened with pursuit and war crimes trials. But now Iraqi soldiers who kill and kidnap Kurds and Shiites are told by Mr. Bush that they will be rewarded if they simply add Saddam Hussein to their list. The United States rushes food aid to the Turkish border. The emergency aid will feed Kurds who will subsequently be shot by Saddam's troops for having taken U.S. help.

President Bush had the chance and the muscle to prevent one dictator's butchery of his opponents within their national borders. Instead, Mr. Bush backed away, accomplishing less than he did in Panama, where he ended the reign of a tyrant who had become a political embarrassment. In the final analysis, he treats Iraq as less important than Panama.

The collapse of Soviet global ambitions, the intrusiveness of modern communications and media in international relations and America's casting off of the Vietnam syndrome have combined to create a new world order, as Mr. Bush was suggesting only a few weeks ago. But he has suddenly grown timid before the audacity of his own vision. The president may or may not have misled the Kurds; he certainly misled himself.

The Washington Post.

A Dangerous Mess Is Left for the Almighty to Fix

By Abbas Amanat

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — Humanitarian concerns aside, the U.S. decision not to help the Iraqi Kurds does not make much sense in pure cold-blooded geopolitical terms. The flight of millions of Kurds from their Iraqi homeland to the Turkish and Iranian frontiers may prove to be the prelude to a political disaster such as that of the Middle East's other stateless people, the Palestinians.

Clearing Iraqi Kurdistan of its inhabitants has been the longtime dream of the Ba'ath regime in Baghdad. Ever since its rise to power in the late '60s it has used every device in its genocide machine, from mass executions to chemical bombs to the razing of entire villages, to get rid of its Kurdish population.

By his repeated assertions that the United States would not interfere in Iraq's domestic affairs, President George Bush could not have given Saddam Hussein more timely help in making this dream come true.

Mr. Bush and his chief ally, Prime Minister John Major of Britain, seem to have been converted to a politics of divine intervention. They appear to be waiting for the hour when the heavens are torn asunder and the sinner of Baghdad is miraculously removed from power.

Their saviors in this scenario, so Mr. Bush hopes, are Iraqi army officers — the same men who are busy right now massacring Kurds and Shiites by the thousands.

There could hardly be a less glorious vision for an American president who hopes to bring peace and stability to the Middle East.

Because of the hollow promises the administration made to the Iraqi people, no officer of the Republican Guard will be naive enough to trust American exhortations and try to topple their master. And few have any reason to do so anyway.

For many people of the region, the allied undertaking that began last August has only brought more suffering and distress. The exodus of millions of Kurdish refugees is matched only by previous flights in the 20th century, of the Armenians, the Palestinians and the Afghans.

If Saddam manages to permanently dislodge a substantial portion of Kurds from northern Iraq — and there is every indication he is succeeding in doing so — he will create a political problem no less severe than that of the Palestinians.

And it is only logical to assume that the ensuing struggle between the Kurdish guerrillas and the Iraqi army would involve Iran and Turkey and thus destabilize the border regions of the three countries — an outcome the United States said it was trying to avoid.

Those who piously advocate nonintervention in Iraq's so-called domestic affairs seem to be oblivious to the dangerous potential that Saddam's reprisals have unleashed. Not only will the Kurds' dislocation and inevitable struggle to reclaim their homeland contribute to troubles in the region; it is also likely that they, and the Shiites in the south, will blame America for their plight.

More tyrants such as Saddam will capitalize on these sentiments and find converts to their demagogies. It is sheer naiveté to believe that the goodwill of the Saudi royal clan, which was apparently influential in the White House decision to stay out of Iraq's so-called domestic affairs, or that of the docile Kuwaiti oligarchy is any guarantee for political stability and regional security.

In spite of the liberation of Kuwait and destruction of a portion of the Iraqi army, the internal vulnerabilities that produced a violent aggressor such as Saddam remain still firmly in place in Iraq. It is sanguine to think that Ba'athist Iraq, with the world's second-largest oil reserves and a history of secret arms deals with willing Western partners, will be bound by lukewarm UN-mandated sanctions. And it is all but inevitable that, with or without Saddam, new military dictators would create new disasters.

Today's Kurdish and Shiite calamities and tomorrow's prospects of other aggressions should have awakened the United States to fatal flaws in its conduct and to the need for carrying out a more consistent and enduring policy in the Middle East.

All this is evidently now left to the Almighty.

The writer, associate professor of history at Yale University, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Help Bring Democracy and Human Rights to Arabs

HOURS after the liberation of Kuwait from Iraqi occupation, an unknown assailant shot and seriously wounded Hamed Juwan on Feb. 28. Mr. Juwan, 43, is a Kuwaiti lawyer and active campaigner for democratic rule. He is being treated in Washington for the injury, which left him paralyzed. He made these remarks last Friday in an interview at Walter Reed Hospital conducted by Jim Hoagland.

□

Do you know any more about who shot you and why?

I did not recognize him. But I know that he was a Kuwaiti, from the way he talked and dressed. He knew my nickname, and he knew how to find the back door of my house, which only my friends and neighbors know about. But he did not say who he was. He ran away thinking I was dead. I believe he was a politically motivated person — that is, he was against the Democracy Movement that I belong to. He wanted to bring chaos to Kuwait.

Other Kuwaitis who stayed during the occupation and helped the resistance, as you did, have accused the royal family of organizing hit squads to strike dissidents so they can regain full power. Is this true?

I cannot say this. I cannot accuse anyone. There is a lot of talk. But I am a lawyer and would need proof before I said anything. What I can say is that there are now many Kuwaitis around who have arms. The Iraqis left enormous quantities of arms when they left. Militias are being formed by many people. It is a very dangerous situation.

What are the problems between your movement and the royal family?

I was elected to parliament in 1985. In that election 60,000 Kuwaiti citizens, all of them male, representing 10 percent of the population, were eligible to vote. We had no political parties. In 1986 we demanded the implementation of the constitution of 1962, which gives parliament a share of power. But the royal family refused to share power, and the emir suspended parliament, banned free newspapers and refused to listen to our calls for democracy.

We formed the Constitutional Movement for Democracy, which had 30 of the 50 members of parliament. We organized small meetings to explain our views, and those quickly became large meetings that attracted thousands. But the police began breaking up the meetings, even using tear gas and arresting some of the leaders. This confrontation reached its peak in the weeks before the Iraqi invasion.

We now want parliament to be restored and granted its constitutional power to form the government. We want a new election law that would lower the voting age from 21 to 18 and that would give the vote to women. We want the royal family to keep its constitutional role. We have nothing against that. But we want them to respect the constitution and share power.

Are you aware that the crown prince told a British television interviewer a few days ago that democracy would divide the Kuwaiti people and would not be possible in Kuwait?

I heard that. But it is dictatorship that will divide and threaten Kuwait. There is only one choice now, it is between dictatorship and democracy. This is the last chance for the royal family, the last chance to show respect for the constitution and avoid the chaos that is coming if they do not. Remember, many people in Kuwait are armed now.

America led the effort to free Kuwait. How do you see America's role now?

America wants to see democracy in Kuwait. The attitude of the U.S. government is not to push things but to wish that things will go in the direction of democracy. That is a mistake. Wishing is not enough. Washington has to clearly say to the world, to the royal family, to all Kuwait, that democracy must be established in Kuwait.

This is a chance for the democratic countries to bring democracy to the Middle East. Kuwait, this tiny country, can be the symbol of democracy in the Arab world. It is easy to do it in Kuwait, and to start this movement.

Now all the Kuwaiti people, and the royal family, admire the American people, the American nation and President Bush. It is the moment to speak for democracy. It will happen if America acts. It is wrong for America to think that the liberation of Kuwait has finished with the ejecting of Iraq. It is wrong for the American administration to say we have achieved the United Nations aims and there is nothing more to be done.

If you take that attitude, in 10 or 20 years there will be another Saddam Hussein, and America will have to come back. Let the people of the area, including Iraq, have the right to rule themselves, like people elsewhere.

You had to stay in hiding after you and other members of parliament refused an Iraqi request to form a puppet government. Did you ever consider leaving Kuwait?

Never. It is my home . . . I was surprised the royal family left without telling us what was happening. We had to learn from the BBC and the Voice of America.

What did the invasion do to the concept of Arab unity?

Well, we believe in a united Arab world. But not unless it is a democratic Arab world. We will never accept unity under a dictatorship. The most important thing is not unity but is bringing democracy and human rights to the Arab world. America can help do that now.

The Washington Post.

Watch Out for a Terror Surge

By Yigal Carmon

JERUSALEM — For several months before the outbreak of the Gulf war, Israel had been monitoring a major Iraqi effort to prepare a terrorist campaign against Western targets. With the war over, there is danger that the Iraqi debacle will trigger terrorism.

After Israel's 1967 and 1973 victories there was an upsurge in terrorism aimed partly at accomplishing what the wars had failed to do. Terrorism can thwart peace efforts through, among other things, attacks on civilian targets and the assassination of political and military leaders.

From Jan. 16 to March 16 only 172 terrorist attacks, mostly bombings against Western targets, occurred — bad enough, but far fewer than expected. Most (82) attacks were directed at American targets (cultural facilities, banks) in Arab and Third World countries (Lebanon, Brazil, Chile, Peru, India, the Philippines). The United States and other Western countries took exceptional defensive and offensive countermeasures to protect themselves, but comparable precautions in Third World countries were only halfhearted.

Outside the Middle East, not all terrorist groups operate under state sponsorship. But in the region, every group engaged in international terrorism has been sponsored by at least one Arab state. Iraq and Syria have used terrorism against each other and other regimes. Libya and Iran still sponsor terrorist groups. Jordan is host to the Palestinian Islamic Jihad. The best way to reduce terrorism is to stop the state support on which it depends, as has been proved with Syria.

After terrorism had reached a record level in 1985, with 103 operations in which 131 people were killed and 620 injured, the West in 1986 took decisive action against Syria and Libya. The result was a dramatic decline in 1987, to 41 operations with 14 killed. But Western countries soon became lax, and countermeasures were revoked toward the end of 1987. The consequence was a resurgence of violence, which reached a record high in 1988, when 311 people were killed.

The lesson is that the West should expand measures taken against Iraqi diplomatic delegations during the war.

These measures should be complemented by similar steps against the potential abuse of diplomatic immunity by countries that continue to support Iraq and those known to be longstanding supporters of terrorism.

The writer is adviser to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir on countering terrorism. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Pyongyang Can Outdo Baghdad

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — What country with 23 million people run by a vicious dictator has missiles, a million men under arms and is likely to possess nuclear weapons in a few years? It is not Iraq anymore. Not Syria, which has not entered the nuclear race, nor any other Middle Eastern country.

The renegade, and perhaps the most dangerous country in the world today, is North Korea.

The world community, and especially Japan, has the opportunity to stop it from becoming the next Iraq.

Pyongyang is close enough to a nuclear capability to have triggered sobering responses. The Bush administration is reassuring Kim Il Sung that he need not fear a U.S. nuclear attack.

Japan is applying economic pressure. South Koreans are talking about attacking the North's nuclear facilities or making their own nuclear weapons. And if Korea goes nuclear, Japan might also.

The American secretary of defense, Dick Cheney, has said that Korea is the one place where he worries about "a no-notice attack against U.S. forces." Richard Solomon, an assistant secretary of state, underlined the particular danger: "We view nuclear proliferation on the Korean Peninsula as the number one threat to stability in East Asia."

Pyongyang also poses a serious problem beyond Asia. U.S. intelligence knows that North Korea has sold "Scud-like" missiles to Syria and believes that more are on the way. It probably peddled the same missile to Tehran earlier.

The missile is similar to the one Baghdad used to terrorize Israel and Saudi Arabia, although apparently more accurate. U.S. intelligence officials say the missiles are a variant of the Scud-B missile, which the Soviet Union sold to Egypt years ago, and which Egypt resold to Pyongyang. The North Koreans reverse-engineered the missile and began to produce it themselves.

But what troubles the administration and its Asian allies most is Pyongyang's nuclear program. At Yongbyon it built a nuclear reactor that intelligence officials believe to be far too small to generate electric power cost-effectively and far too large to be a simple research reactor.

More troubling still, U.S. spy satellites have detected a new plant that they think is capable of separating plutonium from spent uranium fuel. From this plutonium, Pyongyang can start building nuclear weapons.

Kim Il Sung refuses to permit international inspection of these facilities even though required to do so by his accession to the Nonproliferation Treaty. (Even Iraq allowed inspections.) But he is offering a deal.

If the United States pulls its nuclear weapons out of South Korea, and if the United States and Seoul make the Korean Peninsula a nuclear-free zone, President Kim says he will let in the inspectors.

The Bush administration says no deal. But it offered a public reassurance, saying "we pose no nuclear threat to North Korea." That is not much for President Kim to hang his hat on. But, given his track record of terrorism and aggression, Washington should go no further at this point.

Administration officials want others to go further. Moscow obliged by stopping its nuclear aid until Mr. Kim opens all his nuclear facilities to international inspection. Above all, the United States hopes that Japan will take the lead. Seoul is now on good terms with the Soviet Union and China. Pyongyang, in virtual diplomatic isolation and with its economy deteriorating sharply, has turned to Tokyo for succor and support.

China, which is also concerned about Pyongyang's nuclear program, is North Korea's largest trading partner. But Japan ranks a close second and accounts for about 25 percent of North Korea's total trade. More importantly, North Korea needs credits and aid, which only Tokyo can provide.

That need gives Japan tremendous leverage on Mr. Kim. Tokyo already has told him to forget about Japanese aid until North Korea lives up to its obligations under the Nonproliferation Treaty. It might well add: until Pyongyang stops exporting missiles. But Tokyo and others should get tougher still and cut off all trade, as Washington did long ago.

Such action would demonstrate that Japan will play a world role in line with its economic power. It also would show that nations have learned something from Iraq.

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Napoleon's Will

PARIS — Failure has pursued Prince Napoleon even beyond the tomb. He had intended his will to be a bombshell, the explosion of which was to carry dismay among his enemies, or those whom he chose to consider in that light. But the bomb has not exploded. It is known that the Prince bequeathed his fortune to his son Prince Louis, and disinherited Prince Victor, but Prince Louis refuses to accept anything beyond his share. The conduct of Prince Victor and of Princess Clotilde was described in the severest manner in the will, but the family has decided that it shall not be published. All the dead man's violent adjectives are thrown away.

1916: French for Tea

LONDON — At the Franco-British Parliamentary conference held this morning [April 10] under the chairmanship of Lord Bryce, a resolution was passed in favor of the compulsory teaching of French in British schools and of English in French schools. In the afternoon the French delegates were entertained to tea at Buckingham Palace by the King and Queen. The King addressed a warm speech of welcome.

1941: Turkish Refugees

ISTANBUL — A large part of the 880,000 population of this storied city on the Golden Horn will be removed to the interior of Asiatic Turkey. Istanbul is about 100 miles from Bulgaria and 150 miles from eastern Greece, both of which are now under German occupation. Free transportation by train and boat will be provided by the Turkish government, which stated: "It is found advisable that persons of the following categories living in Istanbul should be evacuated: orphans, aged persons not engaged in the defense industry and persons without occupation."

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

OPINION

This Political Correctness Is a Noxious Campus Fad

By William Pfaff

PARIS — It would appear that the fascist takeover of the American university will not after all take place. It is no doubt an offensive exaggeration for me to so describe the new radicalism which has gained a place of power on the humanities faculties of many universities, but it is not an indefensible accusation. They deny the very idea of liberal education.

The program of the radicals is ordinarily thought leftist. It combines elements of early Marxism, black nationalism, "Third Worldism" and feminism. In some respects it is a new manifestation of the university radicalism of the 1960s. However, there is another connection that is more important.

Two of the principal intellectual influences upon the new radicalism, the German philosopher Martin Heidegger and the Belgian "deconstructionist" literary theorist Paul de Man, later an influential teacher at Yale, were Nazi sympathizers in the 1930s or 1940s.

Heidegger, a thinker of great influence in contemporary philosophy (the dominant influence upon Sartre and French Existentialism), was also (according to Jacques Derrida, the originator of "deconstructionism") the intellectual progenitor of that method of textual criticism and analysis. Deconstruction says that texts have many meanings that are independent of the author's conscious meaning, hence that no objectivity of literary communication exists.

The central tenet of the new radicalism is the corresponding belief that no objective truth or value exists, nor disinterested scholarship, only power relationships. Power determines "truth," and intellectual life and scholarship are forms of political struggle.

This is contrary to Marxism and to leftist thought in general, which holds that objective forces do work on history and society. Truth exists, Marxists say: Marx discovered it, and Marxists act upon it. There is a fundamental difference between people, like Marxists, who believe in using power to advance a doctrine they believe objectively true, and those who believe that power creates truth. Both are enemies of the free university, but different kinds of enemies.

The argument that "there is no such thing as intrinsic merit," as Stanley Fish, chairman of the Duke University English Department, states it, may be called a radical relativism (or subjectivism), or an epistemological nihilism. In either case, it defies an assumption upon which Western education and Western civilization rest — which, of course, it is meant to do.

The new radicals hold Western civilization as the product of racial and sexual hierarchies which they wish to unseat and replace. Whereas Marxists interpret society in terms of class, the new university radicals do so in terms of race and sex — or "gender," to employ their neutered vocabulary; "sex" has too many distracting implications.

Their political aim is enfranchisement of formerly disenfranchised groups, thus reversing the existing hierarchies of power and social privilege. They hold that individuals find their fundamental identity and value not in what they are but in their race or other collective existence — an assertion which could equally be made by a fascist or a Marxist.

They say that the claims of a collective or racial nature are accordingly superior to those of individuals, and that "individual rights" are merely a coded defense of privilege. However, one result of this, as Dinesh D'Souza writes in the latest Atlantic, is that "the young blacks, Hispanics and other certified minority-group members in whose name the victims' revolution is being conducted are the ones worst served by the American university's abandonment of liberal ideals ... Even more than others, minority students arrive on campus searching for principles of personal identity and social justice ..."

Until recently, articulate opposition to the radicals came mainly from conservatives. The opposition now has mobilized liberal as well as conservative scholars, and has moved from the professional and partisan press into such journals of general readership. The radicals have been put on the defensive.

The intellectual community is as prey to fashion and ideology as any other, and 50 years ago "political correctness" on the university campus required one to be Marxist and wear the workman's boot and cap. That passed.

This, too, will pass, probably more rapidly, since the new radicalism has a certain fundamental silliness about it, and an intrinsic contradiction. If there is no truth, and all is power, what significance can attach to a movement whose power base is a few score professors of English in a handful of privileged universities in one parochial Western country, remote from the experience of mankind's masses?

The serious issue is the damage that may be done before this passes. An academic orthodoxy that denies disinterested scholarship, independent standards or intellectual and aesthetic value, intellectual objectivity, textual meaning and the integrity of communication, and devotes itself to political action can leave a great deal of wreckage behind. Who will educate the generation that follows a generation thus educated?

International Herald Tribune.
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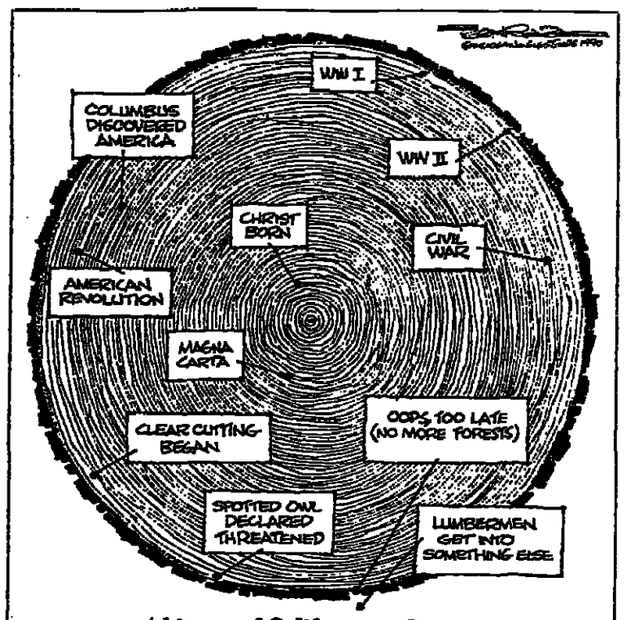


A history of California redwoods.

Their Antics Never Worried Her Much

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — She was accused the other day of being politically correct. Maybe it was the string bag in her hand. Maybe her use of the word "person." Or her ticket stubs to "Dances with Wolves." Maybe it was because she was known to favor such things as multiculturalism or diversity.

She says she was "accused" because this was not a friendly exchange. The label was delivered with a sneer and carried the aura of an epithet. Once attacked, she was expected to cringe with denial.

This brief encounter confirmed what she had suspected for some time. It wasn't even trendy in America anymore to be politically correct. Indeed, it had become wrong to be right. Or wrong to be too right, which is to say too left.

Once the term PC had described an idealism that was at worst excessive, occasionally even silly. But at best, an on-going impetus for change.

But that was before the rash of articles declaring the New McCarthyism, the New Stalinism, the New Hegemony (wonderful word that) and the Fascism of the Left on American campuses. She had counted now some half a dozen cover stories and several dozen major articles about these repressive progressives.

MEANWHILE

According to the current theory, a faculty raised on '60s dissent was spending the '90s rooting out the very last vestiges of racism, sexism, heterosexism, Euro-centrism, even looks-ism and species-ism. In the process, no dissent from their dissent was allowed.

Undergraduates in their care were similarly said to be in hot pursuit of the very last racial slur, sexual leer or environmentally unsound T-shirt. They had become conformists in their belief in diversity, narrow-minded in pursuit of multiculturalism, and utterly vicious in the fight against cultural insensitivity.

All this was dire proof that liberal commandants were suppressing free thought and intellectual debate. Proof that their establishment had produced a corps of storm troopers intent on, gasp, bashing intolerance.

Who would have dreamed that being politically correct would become such a character flaw? Who would have thought we would come full circle at such a dizzying speed? That it would become trendy to be anti-PC, or APC if you prefer.

Frankly, the woman was always surprised at the power struggles that emanated out of academia. There are reasons why the colleges refer to the rest of the country as "the real world." Nowhere else in America do people believe so passionately in the power of ideas.

Universities are not only idea factories, they are also communities. Most take seriously the commitment to shape an ideal small society. In the past decade the gap between these ivory tower societies and the increasingly conservative real world has widened enormously. Their relatively progressive aura has made some colleges seem a touch more unreal. They have become both the last liberal bastion and also the last juicy target for conservatives.

Now comes the movement against the evils of too-goodness, the terrors of political correctness. Just in the nick of time. Conservatives had nearly run out of liberals to attack. Now they can experience the pleasure of bashing bigot-bashing.

Undergraduates had nearly run out of ways to rebel. Now they can show they are free thinkers by writing diatribes against minorities, hanging Confederate flags and yelling epithets against homosexuals in the dorms. They can stand up against the pressure to accept sexual equality and ethnic diversity.

Indeed, upon graduation the anti-PC students will be able to go instantly from being rebels on campus to being full-fledged members of the establishment — without having to change ideology...

Frankly, this woman had never worried too much about the excesses of progressive campus virtue. After all, it is already politically correct to hold campus conferences questioning political correctness.

But she does worry that PC is the L-word of the '90s. The movement against it is another way of trashing idealism, putting a lid on change, pushing back what in a less heated phrase might be called humanistic values. Even progress.

So, pin this one on her unrepentant string bag: PC Pride.

The Boston Globe.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In the Name of the Law

George Bush and John Major argue that the international community has no authority to intervene militarily against the massacre of the Kurds. Both are getting bad advice.

The authoritative treatise "International Law," by Lassa F. L. Oppenheim, Vol. I, Eighth Edition, edited by H. Lauterpach, states in section 137:

"There is general agreement that by virtue of its personal and territorial supremacy, a state can treat its own nationals according to its discretion. But there is a substantial body of opinion and of practice in support of the view that there are limits to that discretion and that when a state renders itself guilty of cruelties against and persecution of its nationals in such a way as to deny their fundamental human rights and to shock the conscience of mankind, intervention in the interest of humanity is legally permissible."

In 1827, Britain, France and Russia intervened to stop Turkey's cruelties against the Greek population, which had risen in revolt.

The preamble to the United Nations charter begins, 'We the peoples of the United Nations ... ' It is the people and not the states who produced the charter, for the benefit of all peoples.

Since the adoption of the UN charter in 1945, the concept of human rights has been defined and refined in international treaties and agreements such as the European Human Rights Convention and the Helsinki agreement. Such agreements have made human rights and fundamental freedoms legal obligations under the charter.

It is absurd to allow a massacre in the name of the law. International law forbids such massacres.

E. ERNEST GOLDSTEIN.
Paris.

The writer is a former professor of international law at the University of Texas.

Our American response to the plight of the Kurds in Iraq is reprehensible. We have shown by our support for Kuwait, in rhetoric and deed, that we are willing to fight for justice, oil and money. We have shown by turning our backs on the Kurds (a population many times greater than the that of the Kuwaitis, and in a plight morally identical) that we are unwilling to fight for justice alone.

How low we have sunk as a people!

GARY SEA.
Taussac, France.

We have heard a lot about erasing the Vietnam syndrome, yet Vietnam was not an American military defeat. After the Paris peace agreement, U.S. troops departed, with dignity if not honor, leaving a relatively intact non-Communist South Vietnam and Cambodia. The United States, as Richard Nixon among others has pointed out, lost not the war but the "peace," which North Vietnam used to its own advantage while the U.S. Congress looked the other way.

Now that self-congratulations for the great allied Gulf victory are abating, a choking smog of peace descends on the region. But is not extinguishing the oil fires a world environmental — not just a Kuwaiti — problem? And what of our commitment to democracy and human rights? Is the dictator "worse than Hitler," as George Bush called him, to be allowed after all to remain in power?

MARNIX WELLS.
Seoul.

Police, Global and Local

It has been alarming to read on one day that Americas's victory over Iraq may usher in a new era in which the United States will act as the world's police force, and on another day that police brutality may be thriving in American cities, notably Los Angeles and New York. Should we take on policing the world if we can't handle it at home?

ROBERTA GARRISON.
Rome.

Sioux and Iraqis

Regarding "'Twas a Great Nose, Gérard, Though a Bit, er, French" by Daniel Toscan du Plantier (Opinion, April 3):

The writer's analogy of "the American soldier who switched sides and joined the Sioux for love (like a GI choosing to become an Iraqi!)" is unfortunate. One needn't be an anthropologist to understand the vast difference between the Sioux nation of the 1860s and the Iraq of the 1990s — or could it be that Mr. du Plantier missed the point of the film?

C. A. EZELL.
Paris.

Dances With Diversity

Regarding "Kevin Costner's Dance With the Oscars" by Larry Rohter (Back page, March 27):

I was dismayed to read, in your coverage of the Academy Awards, a dismisssal by Jack Lang, French minister of culture, of a "typically American event, turned in on itself and in which other continents are barely represented." It is frustrating and disheartening to see someone in such an influential position make such a careless and inaccurate remark.

I encourage Mr. Lang to note the names of some of the other winners: Franca Squarciapino, Sophia Loren, Stefan Kudelski, Steven Okazaki. All are examples of "other continents" playing a role in the diversity of American society. Or let him read down the page of any American telephone directory. He will find ethnic diversity in abundance.

ELIZABETH JANE MEOLA.
Paris.

Better Without the Humbug

COLLEGES and universities have always had, and enforced, codes of conduct. They typically required students to conduct themselves as ladies and gentlemen. What has now been added, of course, is a standard list of protected categories of groups and people, whose sensibilities make a tempting target for boorish and immature people. Things were so much simpler in the old days when a boor was simply a boor, and could safely be punished as such, without apology and without the humbug.

— Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

London Zoo Troubles Touch Off an Uproar

The London Zoo in Regent's Park may have to close for lack of funds, and it may have to destroy some of the animals because not all 8,000 of them can be transferred to the zoo's wildlife park at Whipsnade, 38 miles (50 kilometers) north of the capital.

Tabloid newspapers have been filled for days with pictures of baby chimpanzees and the like, and the public uproar is growing.

Officials of the environment department will meet with the zoo management Thursday but have ruled out any more funding.

The zoo management agreed with the government last month that it would have to close and consolidate operations at Whipsnade, according to the Department of the Environment.

But, in what a Times of London commentator calls "a neatly devised campaign," the management now says the zoo should remain open and has launched a fund drive.

Dame Janet Fookes, a member of the governing Conservative Party and of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, said: "I am delighted that they are in these financial difficulties if it is going to cause this to happen. I loathe zoos where they keep animals caged."

Her views are echoed by many animal lovers. But others say the zoo should stay open because of its scientific contribution to animal research, not to mention the appalling prospect of slaughtering unoffending animals.

The zoo, which opened in Regent's Park in 1828, is privately managed and funded, but got a special £10 million ($17 million) government grant in 1988.

Now it says it needs an additional £13 million from the government if it is to stay open beyond September.

Around Europe

There are more television sets than bathtubs in the European Community, and southern Europeans like double beds while northerners prefer twin beds. These and other findings are a result of a three-year study by the French author Gérard Mermet.

In his book "Euroscopie," he illustrates EC lifestyles by comparing eating and clothing habits, salaries and schooling.

To combine the most attractive features of the different countries, he says, one should work in Luxembourg (for the highest pay), pay taxes in Spain, own a house in Britain (for the fixtures), live in Portugal (for the climate) and die in France (for the high life expectancy).

It took only a few articles in the Italian press to stir bureaucracy and put an end to the years of destitution suffered by a homeless Italian man who makes night trains his sleeping quarters — and pays the fare.

Giuseppe Viroglio, 62, is a retired carpenter who stopped working five years ago for health reasons and subsequently lost his apartment because he could not pay the rent. For the last two years, he has traveled back and forth between Turin and Savona every night.

Mr. Viroglio, who shuns shelters, pays the monthly train fare of 101,000 lire ($80) by doing odd jobs, and eats in soup kitchens.

As soon as his story appeared in the papers, Turin officials dug into their files and found he was entitled to a pension.

Irish Telecom officials have written letters of apology to 2,500 subscribers whose names were accidentally dropped from the latest Dublin directory.

The trouble starts about halfway through the letter W. Bishop Desmond Williams, Dr. Moira Woods and Judge Hubert Wine are among those who have lost out for this year.

"It could only happen here," said Trevor Winckworth, another victim.

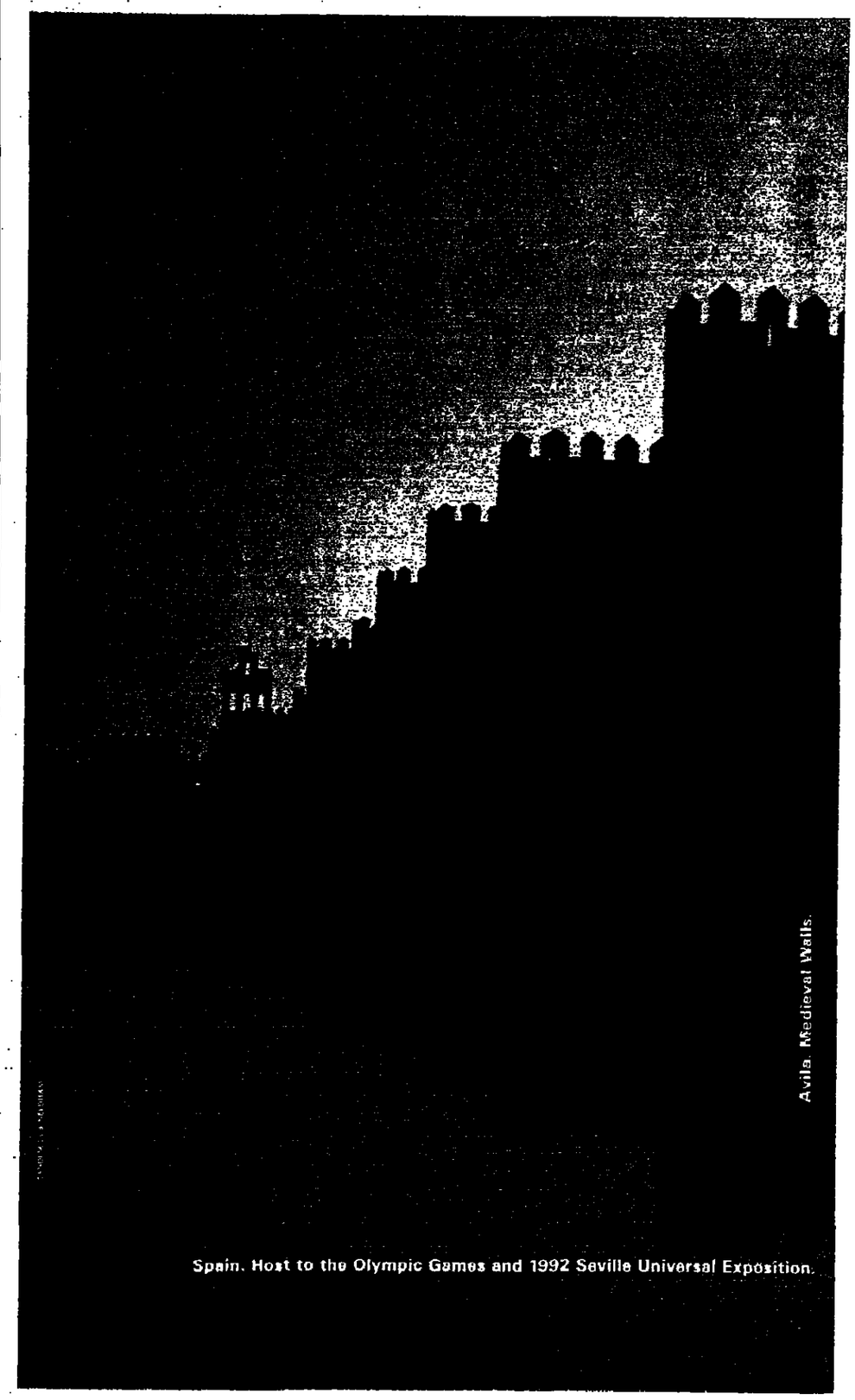
Germany's Donald Duck fan club has discussed the deeper significance of their hero. DONALD, the German acronym for the club, which, translated, stands for German Organization of Noncommercial Fans of Pure Donaldism, met in Mannheim over the weekend to ponder the question, "What kind of a guy is Mr. Duck really?" He is a "romantic aristocrat" who seeks refuge in the glorification of medieval chivalry, said Patrick Bahners, the club's chairman.

Donald fans also decided that their main goal for the coming year would be to "donaldize eastern Germany."

Sytske Looijen

Nigel Marple/The Associated Press

Two youngsters taking a ride on Nina, a camel at the London Zoo, which is faced with closure.



Spain. Host to the Olympic Games and 1992 Seville Universal Exposition.

Wall Street is priceless.

The Spanish version of Wall Street, which surrounds the city of Avila, has been proudly maintained and preserved over hundreds of years and through dozens of battles.
Indeed, these walls, with over eighty semi-circular towers and nine gates, are such an important feature of Spain's rich heritage that they have been declared a national monument. But, more than that, so has the entire city of Avila.
Wonder at the imposing Gothic cathedral whose apse forms a bastion in the city walls.
Discover fine examples of Romanesque churches and hermitages. Visit palaces, monasteries and convents.
Avila is just one of the fascinating places to visit within easy reach of Madrid that will hold you spellbound.
Cuenca, Almagro, Segovia, Valladolid, Salamanca, El Escorial and Toledo will also make history come alive for you.
You'll soon discover that it's not only Wall Street but Spain itself which is priceless.
Consult with your travel agency.

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Exxon Valdez Spill Worse Than Feared

Oil Damage to Alaskan Environment Included Enormous Toll on Wildlife

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the most comprehensive public account yet of the damage caused when oil spilled from the Exxon Valdez two years ago, the government says that far more wildlife has been killed and the environmental damage in Alaska's Prince William Sound is much more persistent than scientists originally thought.

The government said that populations of sea otters, harbor seals, bald eagles, murres, sea ducks, clams and snails plummeted after the Exxon Valdez ran aground and spilled nearly 11 million gallons (41.6 million liters) of oil into the sound. And it said it did not expect the animal populations to recover for years.

The enormous toll on wildlife in the sound, catalogued in an 18-page summary of 58 scientific studies, also includes losses of killer whales, extensive reproductive defects in salmon and herring fry, and widespread and lingering damage to sea grasses and other plants in tidal zones along 1,200 miles (2,000 kilometers) of the western boundary of the sound and down the coast in the Gulf of Alaska, which were coated by oil for months.

Government scientists also said that efforts to clean hundreds of miles of the sound's shorelines with pressurized and heated sea water caused more damage to shellfish, sea grasses and other organisms in the tidal zones than if the shorelines had been left alone.

Thomas A. Campbell, general counsel at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, said the studies were used as the basis for negotiating the deal the government and the state of Alaska reached last month with Exxon Corp.

The $1.1 billion agreement would settle civil and criminal claims from the spill, which occurred after midnight on March 24, 1989.

Two federal judges are reviewing the settlement and their rulings are expected next month. Although government officials said they were releasing the studies to bolster their assertions that the settlement with Exxon was fair, critics say the same information could be used as evidence that the settlement is not adequate.

Government officials said the assessment of the environmental disaster in the Alaskan sound matched and, in some cases, exceeded what scientists predicted from the earliest days of the Exxon Valdez spill.

Officials said that the detailed report, released Tuesday, confirmed that the disaster had taken a heavy toll on wildlife and would produce environmental damage that, in some cases, would be permanent.

The government's study said that 350,000 to 390,000 sea birds died after the spill, and that colonies of one of the most abundant species, the common and thick-billed murres, lost 60 to 70 percent of breeding birds.

A study also found that pollack, caught 500 miles from Bligh Reef, had elevated levels of hydrocarbons in their bile, evidence that the sea and food supply was affected at great distances from the spill.

Perhaps the most surprising finding was made by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which concluded that spraying beaches with highly pressurized hot sea water, which was widely used in the spill, proved to be more destructive than the blanket of oil.

Scientists said the hot water sterilized beaches, killed marine life and changed the character of beaches by washing sand and rocks down the beaches into oily sediments in shallow waters.

Scientists with the oceanic administration said that Exxon came up with the idea of washing beaches with hot sea water and that they approved. And the beach washing began within weeks of the spill.

"At the time it made sense," said Sylvia Earle, the chief scientist at the oceanic administration. "You had a great desire to do something. People were running around with towels wiping rocks."

'60s Refugees in Texas Get High for an Old Cause

New York Times Service

SAN MARCOS, Texas — The nation's anti-drug fervor is lost on a small band of refugees from the 1960s in this laid-back college town on the edge of the Texas hill country.

Every so often in recent weeks, one or more of them have tried to take a step toward their goal of legalizing marijuana by arriving at the Hays County Law Enforcement Center, home of the county's sheriff and jail, smoking a marijuana cigarette and asking to be arrested.

"They are just old hippies going through a change of life," said Sheriff Paul Hastings, who knows and likes many of the marijuana smokers but disagrees with them on legalization. "They're still looking for a cause."

But the only sign of tension between the two sides is the sheriff's characterization of the movement's members as "old hippies."

That the movement would take root here says much about the flavor of San Marcos, a friendly town of 35,000 people 30 miles (50 kilometers) south of Austin that retains a small, vocal camp of residents who pride themselves on dwelling largely in the 1960s.

Many of the town's more liberal-minded residents are people who came here to attend Southwest Texas State University.

Charmed by the town's scenic hills, natural springs and meandering waterways, many never leave when their student days are over.

"We have a little time warp here in parts of Hays County," said District Attorney Marcos Hernandez Jr., who plans to begin bringing seven members of the pro-marijuana movement to trial on misdemeanor charges in the next few weeks.

Members of the unnamed, unofficial and little-organized movement first talked about a campaign of civil disobedience several years ago, but only recently did they decide to carry it out.

The first to begin the chain was Jeffrey W. Stefanoff, a 38-year-old construction worker whom everyone here knows as Zeal, a nickname he earned for his active pursuit of environmental causes.

Mr. Stefanoff, who has a thick, graying beard and thinning shoulder-length hair, says he has smoked marijuana since he was 14.

"We're the kind of people who look like we smoke," he said, peering out from his granny glasses.

"Sure, I'd like to be able to go in a restaurant and smoke a joint," he said. "It's a coincidence that you can get high with something that also can save the planet."

Saving the planet is the real mission, say those who have turned themselves in for the sake of marijuana.

They say hemp, the less politically charged word they prefer to marijuana, could be used in textiles, as pulp for building materials and paper, for cooking oil and birdseed, and even as a fuel.

They want the state to designate Hays County a "demonstration hemp cultivation free zone," where marijuana could legally be grown and its uses studied.

But Sheriff Hastings insisted: "They're doing this because they want to smoke their grass. These people are extremely good actors if they can sit there with a straight face and tell me that's not what they're going for."

In responding to the civil disobedience, the sheriff, a veteran of 32 years in law enforcement, has tapped his sense of humor.

When the first people came in smoking marijuana, he took the trouble to inform them they would be better off smoking it in his parking lot, where the act is a Class B misdemeanor, punishable by up to six months in jail and a $1,000 fine, rather than in his office, where doing the same is a second-degree felony that could lead to up to 15 years in prison. They moved.

And when one member of the movement called to ask how many people the deputies could handle at once, the sheriff told him to bring as many as he wanted, adding, "You'll just have to take a number and wait."

Since March, nine people have tried to get arrested for possession of marijuana. But one arrived without a usable amount, deputies said, and so was arrested for public drunkenness instead.

Another was talked out of his plan by a friendly deputy, who reminded him that, with the arrest, he would be found in violation of his parole for another offense.

If the situation here can be considered a throwback to the '60s, it comes without the violence and animosity that characterized the protests of old. There is no name-calling, for instance, between law-enforcement officers and marijuana smokers.

The word "pig" does not come up at all here, except on the billboards that advertise Ralph, the swimming pig that gets star billing at Aquarena Springs, a local tourist attraction.

Thais Warned About AIDS In Sex Industry

Reuters

BANGKOK — All but one of 18 Thai teenage prostitutes taken by policemen from a brothel in a Bangkok suburb are infected with the AIDS virus, health workers said Wednesday.

They said the infection of the girls, aged 14 to 19, showed that Thailand's huge sex industry was helping to spread an AIDS epidemic among the general public.

"It's now going out into the general population, and it's certainly moving relatively quickly," said the World Health Organization representative, William Rooney.

A report by Thailand's Development Research Institute said in March that increased prevalence among blood donors and pregnant women in the north indicated that the disease was spreading fast among heterosexuals.

Hal Gieb/Agence France-Presse

HEAVY LIFTER — Final work being completed on a new military transport plane, the C-17, at McDonnell Douglas in Long Beach, California. The plane, ordered by the U.S. Air Force, was being made ready for its first flight, to Edwards Air Force Base, in June. The plane, with a range 2,600 miles, is designed for operation on short airfields and is capable of carrying 80 tons of cargo.

U.S. Limits Advertising In Children's TV Shows

By Edmund L. Andrews
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission has adopted rules that limit advertising on American television programs for children and set standards to improve the educational quality of the programs.

The rules, adopted under a law passed late last year, will limit the number of commercials during children's programs to 10.5 minutes an hour on weekends and 12 minutes an hour on weekdays. Lawmakers have been particularly concerned about commercials on Saturday morning cartoon shows.

Since 1984, there have been no limits of any kind on the amount of advertising. The rules, adopted Tuesday, will take effect Oct. 1.

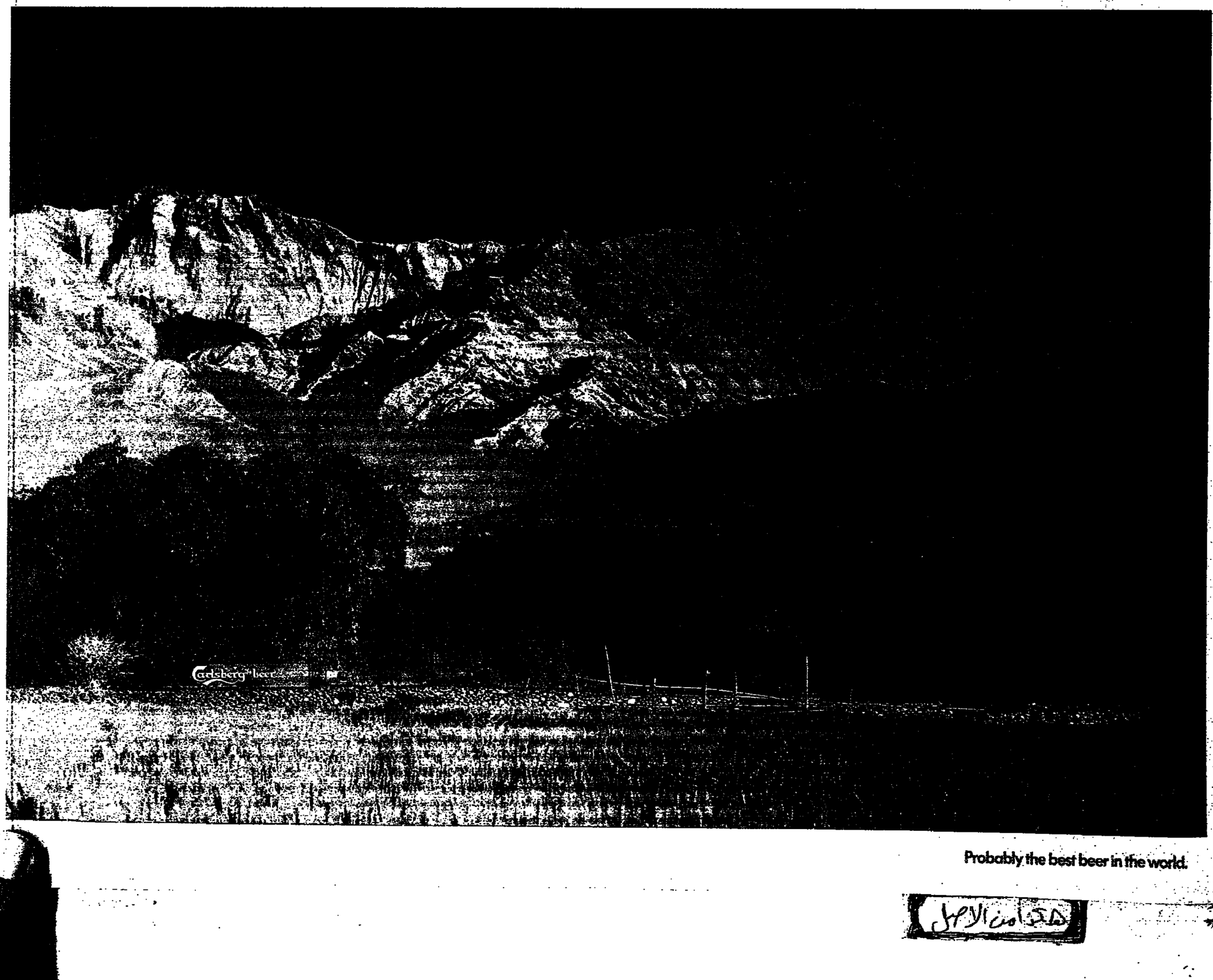
Commercial broadcast stations and cable television operators will be required, as a condition for renewing their licenses, to provide summaries of programming that serves educational purposes. But the commission set no standard for how much educational programming a station must broadcast, and commission officials made it clear that they intended to give broadcasters wide discretion.

The commission also effectively refused to limit shows based on popular toys like GI Joe and He-Man, which parent and educational groups have called "30-minute commercials."

A show based on a toy will be considered a "program-length commercial" only if the show also has paid advertising for that toy.

Advertisers remain unhappy with the law passed last year, the Children's Television Act, but they and broadcasters expressed satisfaction with the new rules.

The legislation had been consistently opposed by President Ronald Reagan and President George Bush. It became law despite Mr. Bush's refusal to sign it.



Probably the best beer in the world.

هذا من الاصل

Thais Warned About AIDS In Sex Industry

HEALTH / SCIENCE

An Anthropologist-Detective Sifts Somber Evidence

By Malcolm Browne
New York Times Service

OKLAHOMA CITY — Clyde Collins Snow snuffed out his cigarette and turned over the golf-ball-size knob of bone the sheriff had handed him, minutely examining its contours and cracks.

"If it's human," Dr. Snow murmured, "it's a femur hip joint from a robust male individual. The epiphysis is not completely closed, so he was between 17 and 19 years old. It's a fairly recent death because there's still a little residue of soft tissue sticking to one surface. Where'd you get this?"

"A dog brought it home and his master thought it looked suspicious," replied Sheriff Steve L. Maxwell of Ardmore, Oklahoma.

"Don't go off chasing around the countryside for a corpse just yet," Dr. Snow said. "We'll X-ray it and I'll take it home and think about it. I don't know of any animal other than a human or anthropoid ape with a joint just like this, but to make sure, we'd better have a look at the museum's mammal bone collection. We'll let you know."

Thus began a new case last week, one of more than 3,000 over the years that have brought Dr. Snow fame, affection — and sometimes hatred — in a dozen countries. His knowledge of human bones and his scientific instincts for detecting criminal secrets have helped in the identification of legions of murderers, including an infamous Nazi war criminal and some key perpetrators of the government-sanctioned massacre of thousands of Argentines in the 1970s.

International human rights groups that frequently ask for his help say techniques of forensic anthropology that he helped to develop have played an important role in focusing world attention on the horrors of government by terror.

Unlike the forensic pathologists employed by official agencies to determine causes and manner of death, Dr. Snow's degree is in anthropology rather than in medicine. The discipline he helped to create, forensic anthropology, still has only a few dozen practitioners.

"The big difference between the pathologists and us forensic anthropologists," the 61-year-old scientist said, "is that pathologists usually work on fresh bodies, while we usually have only bones to study."

"Bones can be puzzles," he added with a smile, "but they never lie, and they don't smell bad."

Anthropologists are the forensic experts of last resort, he said, when neither soft tissue nor even teeth remain, as is often the case when bodies have been burned. It is then that subtle variations in bones become important clues to identity. It was such a clue, among others, that helped Dr. Snow and a team of experts in 1985 to identify a skeleton found in a grave as that of Josef Mengele, the Auschwitz medical experimenter.

Within the small national community of forensic anthropologists, Dr. Snow is a rarity, working as a consultant without a salaried position. "Most other forensic anthropologists have university jobs, and that means they have to teach," he said. "I have the luxury of taking on all kinds of odd jobs most of the others would have to pass up."

Dr. Snow's regular clients include the medical examiners' offices for the state of Oklahoma and Cook County, Illinois, as well as the FBI and other agencies. But it is the frequent commissions from human rights organizations that keep him scurrying from one country to another every few weeks.

Typical of his assignments was a series of trips on behalf of Americas Watch he has made to Guatemala in the last few months to investigate suspected atrocities.

Dr. Snow wears a canvas fishing hat, rarely wears a tie, and speaks with a down-home Texas drawl that belies his erudition in history as well as science.

The calipers and micrometers he carries in an Argentine leather case are little changed from those of the late 19th century, when similar instruments helped the French forensic expert Alphonse Bertillon develop the earliest complete system for identifying people from their detailed body measurements.

The Bertillon system, celebrated in Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes stories, was used by many European police departments until it was superseded by the fingerprint system. But fingerprints are of no use in identifying bones.

Clyde Collins Snow, left, with two Oklahoma officials, examines a bone fragment.

Besides his old-fashioned calipers, Dr. Snow carries a computer on the job, and the information and programs it contains represent a distillation of data gathered by dozens of scientists from the bones of thousands of men, women and children who have lived from prehistoric times to the present. One of these programs, based on a statistical system called discriminant function analysis, is designed to combine and assess eight skull measurements to deduce sex and race.

Each measurement is multiplied by a specific "weighting" factor and combined with the other factors in the equations to yield sets of numbers, whose values are supposed to indicate sex and whether the person's race was Caucasoid, Negroid or Mongoloid.

In any event, he said, computers "can't equal an expert's ability to make fine judgments on the basis of subtle factors not considered by the computer programmers," adding. "The computer gets the sex right about 95 percent of the time, but it's right about race in only around 80 percent of the cases."

In the next few years, he believes, forensic experts will master the technique of extracting minute amounts of DNA from bones, and even in partly degraded condition, this genetic material will become a major identification feature. (Pathologists and criminologists already make extensive use of DNA identification from samples of fresh tissue, hair and body fluids.)

Forensic anthropology offers vital insights into the strengths and weaknesses of modern society, Dr. Snow believes. The need to sort out demographic confusion heightened his interest in history, but even events in the distant past have affected the relationship between forensic experts and those they serve.

The medieval clash between state and canon law in England, for example, led in 1170 to the martyrdom of Thomas Becket, but incidentally created an independent medical-examiner system that persists to this day in most English-speaking nations, including the United States. The subordination of medical examiners to the police in many of the countries lacking English juridical traditions has had tragic results, Dr. Snow believes.

"If you're a medical examiner at a morgue in, say, Córdoba, Argentina, and a bunch of cops with guns bring you a shot-up corpse they say died of a heart attack, you may not feel like arguing when they insist that you sign a death certificate saying the person died of natural causes," he said. "But if you're not legally responsible to the police, you have at least a little protection against forced complicity in police crimes."

In many countries, Dr. Snow is best known for his efforts to develop a spirit of independence among the officials, experts and volunteers who investigate mysterious disappearances and violent death. His work in Argentina became pivotal in important trials in that country in 1985.

In the two decades beginning in 1956, during which he worked as an investigator of the Federal Aviation Administration, he examined the remains of hundreds of victims of airplane crashes and other accidents. This experience proved invaluable in his investigations of mass burials in Argentina.

In 1984 the American Association for the Advancement of Science sent Dr. Snow and several American colleagues to Buenos Aires to look into the forensic challenges created by "the disappeared ones" — some 10,000 people labeled as terrorists who were seized by the authorities from 1976 to 1983, when the military government was ousted. The great majority of these people were arrested, secretly tortured and killed, and then buried anonymously in mass graves.

After giving a talk in Buenos Aires on forensic techniques, Dr. Snow was approached by several Argentines seeking to learn the fate of loved ones who had disappeared. They asked his help in identifying the remains. He recruited a band of young Argentine volunteers, mostly college students, who were eager to apply his techniques in finding what was left of the "disappeared ones."

After many tribulations, recounted by Christopher Joyce and Eric Stover in their recent book, "Witnesses from the Grave," published by Little, Brown and Co., the amateur team became both expert and confident, positively identifying many skeletons and proving the culpability of their killers.

"Bodies turn up in dangerous places," Dr. Snow said. "During the Augusto Pinochet regime in Chile in the 1970s, some of the victims of government-sponsored terror were dumped down abandoned mine shafts, which were then sealed with dynamite. A couple of months ago we went to one at Tocapila in the Atacama Desert in the north of Chile, where the shaft went down 600 meters. We got to the bottom using a rickety combination of hoists, ladders and ropes, and at the bottom we found a deep layer of blasted rock rubble. Mixed in the debris were tiny pieces of bodies.

"Because of the extreme dryness of the region, some soft tissue was mummified, and we found a piece of thumb with an intact thumb print," he continued. "Checking with identity-card records in Santiago, we were able to confirm that it was the thumb of a doctor who had disappeared in the vicinity with about 15 others right after President Salvador Allende was overthrown by the army in 1973."

Such discoveries do not always bring perpetrators to justice, Dr. Snow said, but they at least refute "revisionists" who assert that the massacres never happened and that supposed victims actually fled to Europe or the United States.

IN recent years, he has devoted nearly as much effort to tutoring apprentice forensic anthropologists as to his own investigations.

"These days medical doctors study gross anatomy for only one year," he said. "Forensic experts need a great deal more knowledge than that, and it takes constant study. The anthropologist-detective must hone his or her reasoning and deductive skills, and must be ready to wade through vast amounts of drudgery, sorting bone fragments, papers and scraps of evidence. Most of all, this work requires an independent mind capable of taking a stand against authority."

Dr. Snow believes that devotion to human rights is also a vital prerequisite in many cases. "Even in the United States, the abuse of police power can be a danger, as we recently saw in Los Angeles," he said. "When worse comes to worst, it often happens that the forensic expert is the investigator with the qualifications needed to bring official culprits to brook.

"There aren't many of us around, and I'm afraid we'll never be out of work."

Oat Bran Making a Comeback

By Malcolm Gladwell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Oat bran's reputation as a cholesterol fighter, exalted and then sullied by conflicting scientific studies, is on the rebound.

In the 18 months since a Harvard University report concluded that the high-fiber breakfast food played no significant role in reducing cholesterol, medical journals have published at least three major new studies reaching the opposite conclusion. The latest, a study of 156 people that found a cholesterol reduction of almost 16 percent among some oat-bran eaters, was reported in the Wednesday issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

The Harvard study is credited with almost single-handedly dashing one of the biggest health-food fads in years.

The new consensus on oat bran does not go as far as before in celebrating its ability to reduce the level of artery-clogging cholesterol in blood. Some scientists concede that in the rush to cash in on the oat-bran boom the product's cholesterol-lowering properties were oversold.

But weighing the series of more recent oat-bran studies, many researchers say it is now increasingly clear that the fiber in oat bran can play a modest but important role in lowering the risk of heart disease.

"Science speaks from numbers," said Linda Van Horn, a cholesterol researcher at Northwestern University Medical School. "And the overall interpretation of all the dietary information on this subject would continue to suggest that there is definite benefit to including oats in a diet."

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS — April 10, 1991

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: d - daily; w - weekly; b - bi-monthly; r - regularly; t - twice weekly; m - monthly

AS - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; CS - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lire; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p - pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SGS - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; - Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x - not registered with regulatory authority

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NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued on Page 14)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 58

AlfinTech n, Avemco, CamelBak, ComTelOble n, DPL Inc s, G Housewar, LatinAmer n, Masrk, OrionCap, P3 Group, Prebsh g, vi Raytech, SmithCoron, ThomAdvsry, Widbal Inc, ArrowElec, BankAm pfI, Centurbk n, ChesEd SpfA, DaytPL pfD, Greyhnd pf, Lilton Ind, MedicoRid, OrionCa pf, PSI $2pf, PaerR pfm, SfoeLP, SourceCap pf, UNUM, WheelTch s, Autozone n, CPI Cp, ClevCliff, Crown0Cp8 n, EmryBksn n, KaufBdHm, MercuryFn, NW 3Rpf, OrionCa pf, PhilEl 88pf, PutnDvPr, ServMerch, Tejas, UtiliCo 17fb

NEW LOWS 4

Domtar, Inland Stl, NobleAffi, TrmGPL $6.40p

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 17

AmTr-mob un, CondeWineA, DiCorcon, SchultHdn, USBkunits pf, Ampeles, CardpoWineB, FlthConcert n, SpectraVare s, Amerled un, ClearChnl s, Landauer, TubosMex, CSS Ind, Cleanbrm, EJW, Unimar

NEW LOWS 2

Eco Corp, LSB Ind pf, Teamlnc

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هذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Of Zen and Etiquette In Corporate Japan

By Sebastian Moffett
Reuters

TOKYO — It's springtime in Japan and, while lovers stroll hand in hand beneath the cherry blossoms, other young people are undergoing commando training courses or spending austere days in zen temples. They are not would-be soldiers or priests but new recruits at Japanese companies and, before learning to trade shares or build cars, they must first improve their spiritual condition.

"New employees have to realize they're no longer at university where they can just play around," said the general manager of an auto-parts manufacturer.

Last year he sent his charges for three days to a zen temple. They had to get up at 4 A.M. for an hour of meditation, sitting in the lotus position and prey to agonizing cramps. There followed another hour of Buddhist chanting before they had to clean the temple on hands and knees with cloths and cold water.

Tasks such as entering an elevator are shown to be social minefields.

Breakfast for these future footsoldiers of industry? Brown rice and soy beans, eaten in strict silence.

Around 50,000 new employees go on "military experience" courses each year at army bases in Japan, to improve their endurance. Fledgling "salarymen" march up and down parade grounds or go on long hikes.

Not all companies feel the need to make new employees undergo physical rigors, but most put them through some kind of brush-up-your-manners process. Most big banks and insurance companies have etiquette manuals showing staff how to behave at work and outside. The emphasis is on outward displays of good manners and the message is clear: know your place in the company order. Great attention is paid to the niceties of honorific speech and the different behavior required for "higher" and "lower" people is emphasized in endless numbers of contexts.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION ranges from the basic "how to hand over a business card" to more technical maneuvers such as when to make 15, 30 and 45-degree bows. Otherwise simple tasks, such as entering an elevator or walking down a corridor, are shown to be social minefields, bristling with potential faux pas when status-conscious company elders are around.

Greeting a superior loud and clear is correct in most circumstances, but acknowledge his presence when lined up at urinals in the company toilet and he may not be so pleased. "Keep quiet and look straight ahead," one manual says.

"Young people aren't taught how to behave properly these days," says Yoshihiko Karita, author of "Morals and Etiquette in the Workplace," published by the Federation of Employers' Associations. "It's because they don't learn manners at home and at school any more that they must be prepared like this for company life later."

His book is pitched in a tone of advice to young people on how to make the most of company life. Instead of ordering "Don't refuse an invitation to go drinking with a superior," like the company manuals do, the book counsels: "If you don't go drinking with your superior, he may give the job to someone else."

In a broader sort of corporate instruction, Japan Air Lines has since 1985 capitalized on the image of the JAL hostess by using former stewardesses to give lessons in poise and charm. Each year 145 former hostesses instruct 40,000 people.

The JAL Coordination Service starts with fairly basic activities, like walking and standing up. Not as simple as it may sound. The latter must be done with feet pointing slightly outward so that they tell the time 11.05. Bow-legged students should bend the knees a little so as not to show an unsightly gap.

A room full of novice "office ladies" practices sitting down. This must be done with the eyes fixed on the seat, always with a skirt-smoothing stroke along the right buttock. The service's director, Keiji Oi, notes that "men take part in the JAL courses, too. But instruction on sitting positions is a little different."

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

April 10

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.8985	3.366	1.1269				Not Available				
Brussels	34.25	61.405	20.571	6.88	2.7716 *	18.2565	——	24.3025	0.2526	29.76	33.30 *
Frankfurt	1.6697	2.964	——	0.2955	0.1347 *	0.8875	4.861 *	1.1798	1.223 *	1.448	1.62 *
London (a)	1.7795	——	2.9877	10.1004	2,213.50	3.3572	61.405	2.5326	242.77	2.0511	184.34
Madrid	103.171	184.474	61.758	18.253	8.319 *	54.805	3.0027	72.947	76.153 *	89.452	——
Milan	1,247.00	2,214.65	742.50	219.26	——	658.65	36.098	874.58	9.154	1,075.50	12.019
New York (b)	——	1.7755 a	1.6697	5.665	1,247.00	1.8943	34.565	1.429	137.55	1.1515	103.75
Paris	5.655	10.1015	3.3836	——	0.4558 *	3.0031	0.1645	3.9934	4.1702 *	4.905	5.4785 *
Tokyo	135.50	242.19	81.88	23.97	0.1093	71.97	3.9416	95.88	——	117.19	1.3137
Toronto	1.1554	2.0431	0.6849	0.2025	0.923 *	0.6076	3.331 *	0.8061	0.8361 *	——	1.109 *
Zurich	1.425	2.534	0.8477	0.2596	0.1145 *	0.7533	4.1429 *	——	1.0459 *	1.2333	1.3746 *
1 ECU	1.2249	0.6905	2.0618	6.976	1,529.43	2.3224	42.4806	1.7465	167.286	1.4035	127.333
1 SDR	1.3645	0.7606	2.2783	7.7163	1,692.78	2.5672	46.9289	1.9317	184.345	1.5668	140.696

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates, and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	9730.0	Greek drac.	181.15	Mex. peso	2983.03	S. Afr. rand	2.7045
Austral. $	1.2719	Hong Kong $	7.793	N. Zealand $	1.6921	Soviet ruble*	0.5867
Austr. schil.	11.75	Indian rupee	19.802	Norw. krone	6.499	Swed. krona	6.035
Brazil cruz.	250.08	Indo. rupiah	1903.02	Phil. peso	27.20	Taiwan $	26.87
Chinese yuan*	5.2721	Irish £	0.6252	Port. escudo	145.70	Thai baht	25.35
Danish krone	6.4965	Israeli shek.	2.1976	Saudi riyal	3.7503	Turkish lira	3668.00
Egypt. pound	3.1785	Kuwaiti dinar	3.48	Sing. $	1.757	UAE dirham	3.6725
Fin. markka	3.935	Malay. ring.	2.7457	S. Kor. won	725.70	Venez. boliv.	54.55

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7880	1.7717	1.7643	Canadian dollar	1.1563	1.1593	1.1622
Deutsche mark	1.6727	1.6769	1.6810	Japanese yen	135.51	135.70	135.86
Swiss franc	1.4156	1.4185	1.4207				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

April 10

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	6-6⅛	8⅞-9	8½-8⅝	12 ⅝-12 ¾	9 ⅝-9¾	8⅛-8¼	9¼-9⅜	7⅝
2 months	6-6⅛	9-9⅛	8½-8⅝	12 ⅝-12 ¾	9⅝-9 ¾	8-8⅛	9¼-9⅜	7⅝
3 months	6 1/16-6 3/16	9 1/16-9 3/16	8 7/16-8 9/16	11⅞-12 ⅛	9 ¾-9⅞	7⅞-8	9 1/16-9 3/16	7⅝
6 months	6 3/16-6 5/16	9 3/16-9 5/16	8 7/16-8 9/16	11 ¾-11⅞	9¾-9 ⅞	7 13/16-7 15/16	9 3/16-9 5/16	7⅝
1 year	6⅛-6¼	9¼-9⅜	7 13/16-7 15/16	11⅝-11 ¾	9¼-9 ⅜	7 11/16-7 13/16	9⅜-9½	7⅝

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

April 10

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Prime rate	8¾/9	8¾/9
Federal funds	5½	5½
Com paper 30-179 days	6.15	6.15
3-month Treasury bills	5.62	5.66
6-month Treasury bills	5.69	5.69
1-year Treasury bills	5.90	5.85
30-year Treasury bond	8.27	8.21
3-month CD's	5.80	5.80
3-month CD's	5.80	5.80
Japan		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	8 7/32	8 3/16
2-month interbank	7 15/16	7 15/16
3-month interbank	N.A.	7 13/16
Germany		
Discount rate	6½	6½
Lombard rate	9.00	9.00
Call money	8.90	8.90
1-month interbank	8.95	8.95
3-month interbank	9.15	9.15
6-month interbank	9¼	9¼
Britain		
Bank base rate	12½	12½
Call money	12¼	12½
3-month interbank	12.00	12.00
6-month interbank	11⅝	11 11/16
France		
Intervention rate	9.00	9.00
Call money	9.00	9 3/16
1-month interbank	9 1/16	9 1/16
3-month interbank	9¼	9 3/16
6-month interbank	9 5/16	9¼

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

April 10

1 month	6 - 6⅛
2 months	6 - 6⅛
3 months	6 1/16 - 6 3/16
6 months	6 3/16 - 6 5/16
1 year	6⅛ - 6¼

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

April 10

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 5.96
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 5.964
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

April 10

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	364.05	363.95	+2.90
Luxembourg	364.00	—	+3.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	363.17	363.01	+2.27
Zurich	364.35	363.25	—0.50
London	363.65	363.35	—0.65
New York	—	363.35	—1.00

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Forgiven Debts and New Aid for Egypt

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Egypt is about to receive a package of debt forgiveness and other international economic assistance worth billions of dollars following the Gulf war, American and international economic officials said Tuesday.

The help is coming from both creditor governments and international institutions like the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

The United States, which forgave about $7 billion in Egyptian debt after Cairo backed the allies in the Gulf war, has played a key role behind the scenes in winning the help for Egypt.

"This package has been in the works for some time and is Egypt's reward for having given legitimacy to the American intervention in the Gulf," said Yahya Sadowski, a scholar on Egypt at the Brookings Institution.

The Highly Indebted

Countries with the most outstanding debt in '89, in billions.

Brazil	$111.3
Mexico	95.6
Argentina	64.7
Egypt	48.8
Poland	43.3
Venezuela	33.1
Nigeria	32.8
The Philippines	28.9
Morocco	20.9
Hungary	20.6

Source: World Bank

NYT

Western governments at a meeting tentatively scheduled for the third week in May are expected to wipe out much of the $40.16 billion of Egyptian debts to these governments, according to international monetary officials in Washington.

This does not include $8.64 billion of debts to commercial banks and other private institutions.

In addition, at least $600 million is expected to be forthcoming shortly in loans from both the monetary fund and the World Bank.

The quid pro quo for the aid is the Egyptian government's commitment to economic reform.

An IMF team left Cairo on Tuesday with a letter of intent just signed by the government of President Hosni Mubarak. The letter is expected to serve as the basis for a formal agreement for a $300 million loan that is tentatively scheduled for IMF board approval in mid-May.

The World Bank would also kick in $300 million, its first loan to Egypt since the Gulf crisis began last summer.

Creditor governments have demanded an Egyptian reform program that wins the IMF's seal of approval before they agree to debt forgiveness.

The exercise is similar to what was put together for Poland, also largely by the U.S. Treasury.

A consortium of creditor countries, known as the Paris Club for the site of their deliberations, agreed last month to wipe out at least 50 percent of Poland's $33 billion in government debts.

David C. Mulford, U.S. undersecretary of the Treasury for international affairs, said at the time that Poland and Egypt were "unique politically and economically."

Mr. Mulford said the countries had the highest debt burdens in the world in proportion to their gross national products, and that most of their debts were owed to other governments, rather than to private banks.

On top of this, Egypt has been especially hard hit by the Gulf crisis, which, among other things, disrupted its trading patterns and forced hundreds of thousands of Egyptian migrant workers back into the country, putting new pressures on domestic services.

With 55 million people, Egypt is the most populous country in the Middle East, and the second most populous on the African continent after Nigeria.

In Poland's case, the United States went beyond the 50 percent reduction agreed to by the Paris Club, forgiving 70 percent of Poland's $3.8 billion debt to Washington.

Despite the Bush administration's argument that Poland and

See EGYPT, Page 12

Nintendo Settles Price-Fix Case With Rebates

By Robert C. Siner
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Nintendo of America, maker of the top-selling toy in the United States, said on Wednesday that it agreed to settle price-fixing charges brought by the federal government and more than 30 states by offering customer rebates of about $23.5 million on future purchases.

Under a consent agreement accepted by the Federal Trade Commission, the company will send out $5 rebate coupons to each of the 4.7 million known purchasers of Nintendo video systems for use against future purchases of Nintendo products. The company also will pay nearly $5 million to the states for administrative and legal costs.

The company also agreed to stop fixing the minimum price at which dealers advertise and sell Nintendo products and enforcing that price through cutbacks of supply, punitive credit terms and termination of dealers who do not comply.

A consent agreement is not an admission of past wrongdoing, and in a statement from its Redmond, Washington, headquarters, the company insisted it had not violated antitrust laws. "We decided to enter into the agreement," said Howard Lincoln, a Nintendo senior vice president, only "to maintain the goodwill our company enjoys."

Nintendo of America, a subsidiary of Nintendo Co. of Kyoto, Japan, had about $4 billion in sales in 1990, up from $2.7 billion in 1989. It is estimated that one of every four American households own a Nintendo system.

The Nintendo system costs $99.00 and consists of a console that plays game cartridges and a pair of controllers. It is hooked into a television set, and when the cartridge is put into the console a video game appears on the screen.

There are dozens of game cartridges ranging from $25 to $60 in price. The names and the graphics differ, but the games basically allow children of all ages to destroy things.

Users can buy sophisticated controllers, including advanced joysticks that can speed and slow the action and store codes needed to advance to higher levels of play, rifles and even a glove that controls the game through hand movements.

FTC spokesmen said their investigation was confined to the United States, and they refused to comment on whether actions were being taken against Nintendo in other countries.

In France, the game consoles cost 690 francs ($121.44), according to Jouets & Co., a toy store in Paris. The game cartridges range from 200 to 400 francs, it said, adding that prices for Nintendo video games are uniform in France.

In Britain, basic consoles are sold together with game cartridges. Prices vary from store to store. Hamleys of Regent Street Ltd. in London said a basic video game console with a game cartridge of the Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles costs £109.99 ($196.61). The same video

See REBATE, Page 10

For Strait of Messina, a Bridge Too Far?

By Michèle Ferenz
Special to the Herald Tribune

ROME — Much water has flowed through the Strait of Messina since the age-old dream of linking Sicily to the Italian mainland first pitted bridge enthusiasts against proponents of a tunnel.

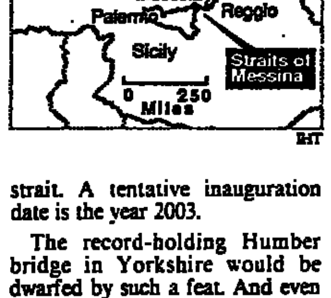
One hundred years and staggering technological advances later, the dispute over the two rival propositions is flaring up once again in a race for profit and prestige that involves Italy's two largest state-owned conglomerates, Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale and the energy concern Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi.

The spectacle of a state working against itself does little to quell widespread disenchantment with a public sector plagued by wastefulness. "In perhaps a generous but probably mistaken impulse of social ambition, IRI and ENI put themselves in literally unrestrained competition with each other," the daily Corriere della Sera wrote in a front-page editorial after a propaganda battle between the two agencies flared. "Obviously our system of a 'mixed' economy suffers from some severe disorder."

At stake is one of the most ambitious engineering extravaganzas the world has seen. The wind-swept strait, whose hazards almost led to Odysseus's demise between Scylla and Charybdis, foams with treacherous currents and lies in one of Europe's most earthquake-prone areas. In 1908 a powerful tremor devastated the city of Messina, killing 84,000 people.

After years of measurements and rough drafts, Stretto di Messina SpA, the IRI-controlled company in charge of the conceptualization, construction and management of the fixed link, is getting down to business.

It recently presented a preliminary feasibility study that envisions a 534,000-ton steel bridge with a single span of 3,360 meters (11,088 feet) extending 64 meters above the sea. Unperturbed by the strong gusts of wind, cars, trucks and trains would go back and forth on the slightly swaying structure in minutes, instead of the hours it now takes to complete a crossing of the



IHT

strait. A tentative inauguration date is the year 2003.

The record-holding Humber bridge in Yorkshire would be dwarfed by such a feat. And even the Akashi Kaikyo bridge currently under construction in Japan — designed to connect the islands of Honshu and Shikoku with a single arch of 1,990 meters — would pale by comparison.

The estimated cost is 10 trillion lire ($7.3 billion). The Italian state is expected to shoulder the bulk, with the rest raised on international financial markets. The debt would be paid off with the revenue from toll fees.

Japanese bankers, among the biggest lenders to Eurotunnel PLC, already have paid a visit to Messina. But Nino Calarco, president of Stretto di Messina, said their visit was premature. "I told them to come back in two years when we will have a detailed plan," he said. "Now it would be like selling the Colosseum."

Proponents of an underwater link complain that discussing financing for the bridge project is indeed premature; they say it could cost as much as three times as projected. A tunnel, they argue, would be cheaper, safer and better for the environment, too.

"The error is to think of grandeur rather than substance," Giuseppe Muscarella, former chief of ENI's AGIP SpA unit and today special advisor to ENI on the submerged project it is promoting. The idea is to immerse three floating tubes — two for automobile and

See STRAIT, Page 12

Italian-French Group Is Buying De Havilland

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — The Italian and French state-controlled aerospace and defense groups Alenia SpA and Aerospatiale have agreed to buy Boeing Canada's commuter plane manufacturer De Havilland, Alenia said on Wednesday.

The groups are part of a loose alliance of European companies that are building up their capacity to produce a wide range of commuter aircraft, a market that is expected to become increasingly lucrative.

Alenia said the purchase of De Havilland, which had sales of 700 million Canadian dollars ($607 million) last year, was part of a strategy to expand further into international markets.

The two companies were waiting for Investment Canada, the federal body that examines foreign investment, to give its approval before saying more, a spokesman said.

The Alenia statement gave no details of the price and did not say how De Havilland would be divided between the two companies. Previous statements about the negotiations have said they would each hold a 50 percent stake.

The announcement comes little more than a month after Alenia and Aerospatiale unveiled an agreement with Deutsche Aerospace AG to develop and produce 80- to 130-seat aircraft.

Alenia and Aerospatiale also have a commuter plane joint venture, ATR, which has about 25 percent of the world market with its 42- and 72-seater models.

De Havilland has around 15 percent of the world market for commuter planes through its two versions of the Dash-8. The smaller model carries between 30 and 40 people and the larger carries 50.

Last year, Alenia, which at the time was called Aeritalia SpA, said buying De Havilland would give it badly needed extra capacity after the ATR consortium signed a $1 billion contract with a U.S. regional airline for 100 planes.

It said the deal with AMR Corp.'s American Eagle had tied up all its production for the next two years.

Aerospatiale's venture with Alenia and Deutsche Aerospace, a unit of Daimler-Benz AG, is not expected to have any plane flying before 1996 or 1997.

Aerospatiale and Deutsche Aerospace's Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm unit are also the lead partners in the Airbus Industrie consortium, which builds larger commercial jets. *(Reuters, UPI)*

Procter & Gamble Buys 2 Revlon Subsidiaries

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Procter & Gamble Co. said Wednesday it would buy the Max Factor cosmetics and Betrix beauty aids businesses from the debt-laden Revlon Inc. for $1.14 billion.

Procter & Gamble said Max Factor, a major mass market line of cosmetics, has annual sales of about $600 million. About 75 percent of that comes from outside the United States. Betrix, a leading cosmetics company in Europe, has annual sales of roughly $200 million.

The two operations represent about 30 percent of Revlon's sales.

Revlon, the cosmetics company headed by Ronald O. Perelman, has been trying to sell many of its assets since the start of the year.

Mr. Perelman acquired Revlon in 1985 for about $1.6 billion. The company has denied that interest payments on its high-yield bonds have forced it to look for buyers for the assets. But analysts said Revlon has $816 million in debt due in 1992, mostly to banks, and $475 million in bond debt due 1995.

Revlon, analysts said, cannot meet those payments through cash flow from a cosmetics business hurt by recession.

Mr. Perelman has already sold a stake in Revlon's National Health Laboratories subsidiary to reduce the company's debt load. He also restructured a $1.8 billion bank loan under an agreement that accelerated Revlon's repayment schedule.

Revlon has said Mr. Perelman's strategy has been to acquire companies, improve their performances and then sell them.

Besides Revlon, Mr. Perelman's holdings include Coleman Co., the camping equipment manufacturer; New World Entertainment Inc., producer of the television show "The Wonder Years;" the comic book publisher Marvel Entertainment Group Inc., and several savings and loans institutions.

Procter & Gamble of Cincinnati, one of the world's biggest consumer-products companies, has been busy acquiring businesses since the mid-1980s. Its products include Cover Girl cosmetics, Ivory soap and Crest toothpaste.

In addition to the Max Factor product line, the acquisition from Revlon includes the Maxi and

See REVLON, Page 10

Banker Says Bonn Lacks Plan for East

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Walter Seipp, retiring chairman of Commerzbank AG, lent his voice on Wednesday to a growing chorus of bankers and economists asserting that Bonn has failed to come up with a strategy to revive the economy of eastern Germany.

"German unification was politically so powerfully managed, but it is threatening to run into the ground economically," said Mr. Seipp, who has led the country's third-largest bank for a decade.

He said at a news conference: "Billions of marks are being haggled over when what we need are concepts. And there is a lack of orientation where a framework for the future should be being built."

Commerzbank, in line with all other major German banks, is eager to see the economy in eastern Germany take off so that the massive investment required to extend its network of bank branches in the area can begin to pay off soon.

Among other points covered at the news conference, he indicated that the bank's long-expected cross-holding with Crédit Lyonnais of France was awaiting only a green light from the French authorities and said the bank group's partial operating profit had risen 18.3 percent last year.

On the issue of debt forgiveness for Poland, Reuters reported that Mr. Seipp said he would not recommend commercial banks follow a recent accord by government creditors to cut Poland's official debt, saying a partial waiver could be counterproductive for the country.

"Poland is not a developing country. The restructuring process there can be carried out in a different way than via debt forgiveness by banks, which could be counterproductive," he said.

Regarding eastern Germany, Mr. Seipp was especially critical of the Bonn government's failure to cut back a range of subsidies in prosperous western Germany, which are absorbing funds that are more needed in the East.

"Public outlays rose a hefty 6 percent in western Germany in 1990, twice as much as planned, and this happened during an economic boom," he said. "A cutback in subsidies is hardly taking place even under these historic conditions."

Two weeks ago Ulrich Cartellieri, a Deutsche Bank board member, took similar aim at the massive subsidies that Bonn has long poured into agriculture, coal mining and housing in western Germany.

"When are these subsidies supposed to be cut back if not when the economy is strong?" he asked.

Mr. Seipp said the inability to cut back subsidies is further aggravated by the recent decision to raise wages of public workers by "a completely irresponsible" 6 percent.

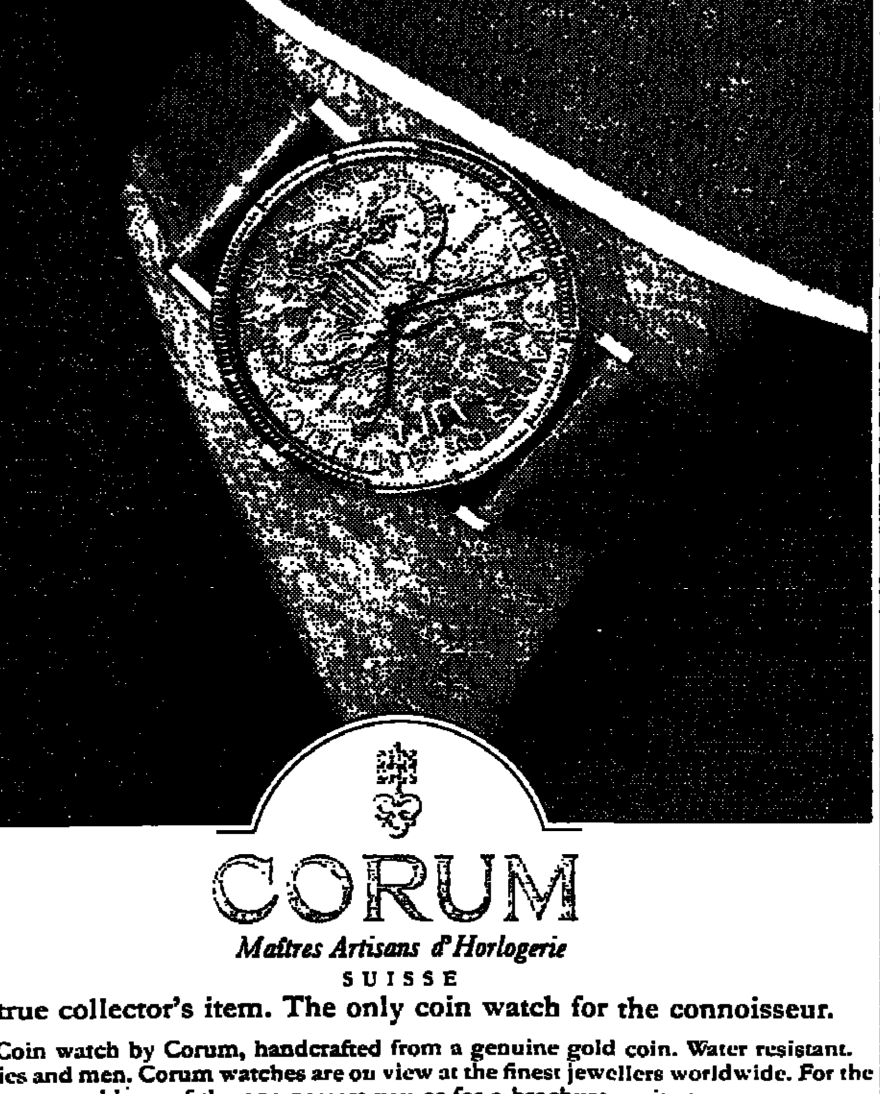
On the subject of the talks with Crédit Lyonnais about a cross shareholding, he said that nothing has been finalized but gave the impression in response to journalists' questions that basic agreement had been reached with the French bank and that only French government approval was still outstanding.

"We hope that we will get the green light and I am confident that this will be the case," he said.

Mr. Seipp said that Commerzbank would not be satisfied with a holding of 5 percent in Crédit Lyonnais and that press reports that the stake may be 7 percent were "more in the right direction." Crédit Lyonnais is generally expected to acquire a stake of 10 percent in Commerzbank.

He said that he could foresee possible cooperation between the

See GERMANY, Page 13



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CANON INC.

Advice has been received from Tokyo that the Board of Directors has declared a payment of DIVIDEND of Yen 6.25 per share for the six months period ended 31st December 1990.
Holders of EUROPEAN DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS TO BEARER (SHARE EDR's) wishing to claim this dividend in respect of the shares represented by their share EDR's should present Coupon No. 60 at the office of HILL SAMUEL BANK LTD. 45, BEECH STREET, LONDON EC2P 2LX, where listing forms are available, or BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG, 2, BOULEVARD ROYAL, LUXEMBOURG.
Payment in sterling will be made at the rate of exchange ruling one day after presentation.
Holders of BEARER DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS (SHARE BDR's) wishing to claim this dividend in respect of the shares represented by their share BDR's should present Coupon No. 37 at the office of HILL SAMUEL BANK LTD. 45 BEECH STREET, LONDON EC2P 2LX where listing forms are available OR:
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. 32, Vijzelstraat, Amsterdam — The Fuji Bank Limited, Immermannstrasse 3, 4 Dusseldorf
Citibank N.A. 111 Wall Street New York, N.Y. 10015 — Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise 43 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg
Societe Generale 29 Boulevard Haussmann 75 Paris 9
Payment will be made in U.S. Dollars at the rate of exchange ruling one day after presentation. Japanese Withholding Tax at the rate of 20% will be deducted from the proceeds of the dividend, except in the case of holders resident in the following countries:
Arab Republic of Egypt, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Korea, Malaysia, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, West Germany.
To obtain payment under deduction of Withholding Tax at the reduced rate of 15%, residents of the above countries must furnish a declaration of residence as required by the Japanese Ministry of Finance. The declaration in respect of holders resident in the United Kingdom is incorporated in the listing form.
For residents of all other countries a separate declaration must be furnished, giving the name and address of the beneficial owner, the number and definitive numbers of EDR's/BDR's held, and attesting that he is entitled to the 5% Tax Relief pursuant to the Tax Convention between Japan and the country concerned.
Share EDR/BDR holders resident in the Republic of Korea will receive payment under deduction of Withholding Tax at the reduced rate of 12% and residents of Zambia without any deduction subject to the provision of a declaration as set out above.
Attention is drawn to the fact that the above mentioned concessions relating to Japanese Withholding Tax apply only to coupons presented for payment within 8 months of the record date. Thereafter tax will be deducted at the full rate of 20% and it will be the responsibility of the owner to claim from the Japanese Tax Authorities any refund to which he is entitled.
United Kingdom Income Tax at the appropriate rate will be deducted from the proceeds unless the Coupons are accompanied by a United Kingdom Affidavit of Non-residence.
Full information may be obtained from:
Hill Samuel Bank Ltd
45, Beech Street, London EC2P 2LX.

MARKET DIARY

Wall Street Awaits Economic Data

United Press International

NEW YORK — Shares closed narrowly mixed Wednesday in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange, after a choppy session in which investors focused their attention on economic reports due this week.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which sank 45.54 points Tues-

N.Y. Stocks

day, rose 1.48 to close at 2,874.50.

Among broader market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index lost 0.32 to 204.42 and the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index slipped 0.41 to 373.15. The price of an average share fell 5 cents.

Declines led advances by an 8-7 ratio. Volume was 167.94 million shares, compared with 169.94 million shares Tuesday.

The market opened little changed after stocks tumbled Tuesday, a fall blamed on the Federal Reserve's steady stance on interest rates. But bargain-hunting soon surfaced, taking prices higher.

In late trading, profit-taking before the producer price and retail sales reports due for release Thursday pushed the Dow back into the minus column. But the feeling that the data would show inflation under control later sent prices back up to near Tuesday's closing levels.

On the NYSE trading floor, Teledyne was the most active issue, off ¾ to 19¼. It reported a sharp drop in first-quarter earnings Tuesday.

Saatchi & Saatchi followed, unchanged at 1. Motorola was third, surging 6¾ to 62⅞ after reporting first-quarter earnings of $116 million, or 88 cents a share, down from $127 million, or 98 cents a share, from the year-ago period. But the results were better than expected.

Prices fell in active trading on the American Stock Exchange.

The Amex Market Value index slid 1.13 to 362.51. Declines led advances by about a 3-2 margin.

Dollar Gain Spurred By Talk of Yen Sales

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar surged Wednesday, with a particularly strong gain against the yen after rumors circulated that a Southeast Asian central bank bought the U.S. currency for the Japanese unit.

Dealers said a big buyer sur-

Foreign Exchange

prised the market with the dollar purchases. "Everyone was going for a big move in dollar/yen to come lower and it was wrong," said Bill Bertha of Mellon Bank.

The rumors, which were similar to talk that circulated in a separate incident last week, forced market participants who were short dollars to cover their positions. Besides aiding the dollar, the talk lifted the Deutsche mark against the yen.

The dollar surged to 137.55 yen from 134.85 on Tuesday. Against the mark, the U.S. currency rose to 1.6817 DM from 1.6670.

The mark rose to 81.79 yen from 80.89.

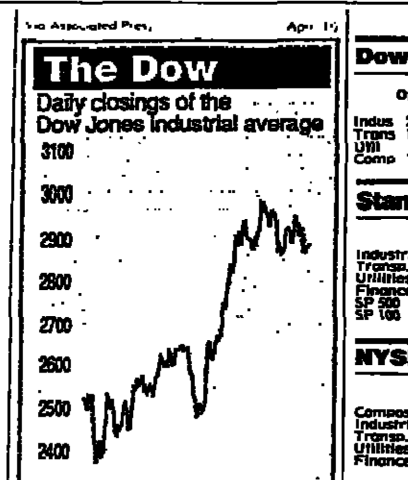
The dollar also rose to 1.4290 Swiss francs from 1.4085 and to 5.6850 French francs from 5.6410. The pound fell to $1.7755 from $1.7935.

The dollar gained strength in earlier European trading on uncertainty over where Alan Greenspan, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, stands on monetary policy.

Dealers said market expectations that a cut in U.S. rates could accompany inflation data to be released this week were being questioned after an optimistic economic outlook by Mr. Greenspan on Tuesday. His comments that the U.S. economy should pick up in the months ahead had dealers wondering if that meant a rate cut was not needed.

In late trading, the dollar was quoted at 1.6765 DM, up from 1.6705. The German currency posted gains on Tuesday because of an interest rate rise by the Bundesbank.

Via Associated Press Apr. 10



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NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Teldyn	71198	20	19	19¼	— ¾
Saatchi	36616	1⅛	1	1	
RJR Nb n	26572	11⅜	11	11⅛	— ⅛
Motorla	23954	62⅞	60⅛	62⅞	+6¾
USFG	21955	12½	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
Upjohn	20196	49¼	47	48⅛	— ⅛
IBM	19328	111⅛	110¼	111⅛	— ⅛
USX	18586	33¼	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
PepsiC s	16534	33⅛	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
Halbtn	16360	43¼	42⅛	42¼	—1⅛
PhilMr	16199	68⅞	67⅜	68⅛	— ⅛
SunMn	15470	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
FedNM	15062	48	46⅜	46⅝	— ⅜
GTE s	14002	33	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅝
Pol	13393	17½	17	17⅛	— ⅛

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FruitL	7680	15⅝	14⅞	15¼	+ ¼
Hilhav	4123	3⅛	2⅞	3	— ⅛
DowC rt	3854	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
ENSCO	3423	2½	2⅜	2½	
EchoBy	2867	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
NlPoint	2716	5	3⅞	4¼	— ⅛
Whitrd	2049	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
Diosonc	1944	4⅞	4⅞	4½	— ⅛
Amdhl	1882	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
EksNk wt	1783	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
A-Inl	1770	54¼	53⅞	54¼	+ ¼
MtchlE	1721	17	16⅝	16⅞	+ ¾
CornCr	1712	21¾	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅛
AirWat	1686	21¼	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
Hasbro	1598	24	23¾	23¾	

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	710	576
Declined	862	1043
Unchanged	491	477
Total Issues	2063	2096
New Highs	58	90
New Lows	4	5

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	272	275
Declined	312	320
Unchanged	229	248
Total Issues	813	843
New Highs	17	30
New Lows	3	1

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	897	916
Declined	971	1,032
Unchanged	2,241	2,154
Total Issues	4,103	4,102

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2878.47	2902.48	2848.51	2874.50	+ 1.48
Trans	1112.31	1124.82	1103.84	1113.87	+ 2.29
Util	214.66	216.30	213.15	214.98	+ 0.51
Comp	1026.93	1036.26	1017.65	1026.84	+ 1.30

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	444.05	439.62	442.06	—0.19
Transp.	267.23	264.59	266.16	+1.48
Utilities	142.95	141.96	142.51	—0.18
Finance	29.81	29.37	29.51	—0.26
SP 500	374.83	371.21	373.15	—0.41
SP 100	354.25	350.56	352.72	+0.08

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	205.23	203.52	204.42	—0.32
Industrials	256.73	254.38	255.65	—0.22
Transp.	164.35	163.15	163.67	—0.33
Utilities	92.68	92.21	92.49	—0.14
Finance	150.64	149.37	149.74	—0.94

NASDAQ Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	493.81	488.75	490.76	—1.70
Industrials	557.66	550.97	553.79	—2.25
Finance	445.48	443.22	444.45	—0.99
Insurance	556.06	551.69	554.84	+1.65
Utilities	590.77	579.52	581.05	—5.68
Banks	324.83	322.94	323.74	+0.54
Transp.	520.84	510.29	515.85	+6.38

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
363.64	361.86	362.51	—1.13

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	93.74	+0.08
10 Utilities	95.31	+0.05
10 Industrials	92.18	+0.72

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	167,940,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	210,831,160
Amex 4 p.m. volume	13,650,000
Amex prev. cons. close	13,780,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	172,699,900
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	170,477,200
NYSE volume up	58,950,160
NYSE volume down	94,592,690
Amex volume up	5,573,295
Amex volume down	5,134,400
NASDAQ volume up	77,216,125
NASDAQ volume down	66,016,140

S&P 100 Index Options

April 10

Strike Price	Calls-Last Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Puts-Last Apr	May	Jun	Jly
305	47	—	—	—	⅛	½	—	—
310	42⅝	42⅛	—	—	⅛	⅛	—	—
315	—	—	—	—	⅛	¼	—	—
320	32⅜	—	—	—	⅛	⅜	—	—
325	27⅜	31	—	—	⅛	1⅛	2⅜	—
330	22	25⅞	—	31¾	⅛	1⅜	2⅜	—
335	17⅞	22	27⅜	—	⅛	1⅜	3⅜	—
340	14⅜	17⅞	20⅜	—	⅛	2½	5	—
345	10	13½	16½	—	1⅛	3⅝	5⅞	—
350	6½	10⅛	12⅜	—	1⅛	4⅝	7	—
355	3⅝	7⅛	10⅞	—	2⅛	6⅝	9⅛	11½
360	2	5⅛	7⅜	11	4⅞	8⅞	11½	—
365	⅝	3⅜	6	—	8⅜	11⅞	14⅝	16
370	½	2⅛	4⅛	6	12½	16⅛	—	—
375	⅛	1⅛	3½	—	19	20⅜	—	—
380	⅛	¾	2⅜	3⅛	—	—	—	—
385	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Calls: total vol. 121,391; total open int. 487,676
Puts: total vol. 128,965; total open int. 451,408

	Dec 92	Dec 93	Dec 92	Dec 93
27½	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	1⅛	1⅛
32½	—	—	2	—
35	4⅝	—	2⅜	—
37½	—	4⅝	—	—
40	—	—	—	—

Calls: total vol. 2,624; total open int. 12,171
Puts: total vol. 64; total open int. 58,186
Source: CBOE.

Currency Options

April 10

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Apr	May	Jun	Puts—Last Apr	May	Jun
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
Pound	172½	r	r	r	r	r	1.70
177.10	175	4.55	r	5.00	0.34	r	3.15
177.10	177½	0.86	2.10	3.58	0.80	5.00	4.10
177.10	180	0.25	1.28	2.28	2.50	r	4.25
177.10	182½	r	r	1.32	4.72	r	r
177.10	185	r	0.54	r	r	r	r
177.10	187½	r	0.22	0.60	r	r	r
177.10	190	r	r	r	10.4	r	12.56
177.10	192½	r	r	r	13	r	14.85
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	85	r	r	r	0.05		r
86.85	86½	0.25	r	r	r		r
86.85	87	r	0.15	r	r		r
86.85	87½	r	r	r	r		1.43
62,500 German Marks-cents per unit.							
Mark	55	r	r	r	r		0.22
59.37	56	r	r	r	r		0.21
59.37	57	s	s	r	s	s	0.51
59.37	57½	r	r	r	r	0.23	r
59.37	58	r	1.67	r	0.05	r	0.87
59.37	58½	r	r	r	0.12	r	
59.37	59	0.55	1.05	1.63	0.28	0.72	1.04
59.37	59½	r	r	r	0.38	r	r
59.37	60	0.22	0.93	0.90	0.42	1.24	r
59.37	60½	0.08	0.71	r	r	r	r
59.37	61	0.10	r	0.70	r	r	2.27
59.37	61½	0.08	r	r	r	r	r
59.37	62	0.03	0.25	r	2.45	r	r
59.37	62½	r	0.15	0.42	r	r	r
59.37	63	r	r	0.30	r	r	r
59.37	64	0.01	r	0.18	4.18	r	r
59.37	65	r	r	r	r	r	6.02
59.37	66	r	r	r	6.45	r	r

Total call vol. 31,170; Call open int. 490,915
Total put vol. 18,473; Put open int. 335,844
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
DISTRIBUTION				
Ravonie Timber	Q	.50	6-28	5-31
INCREASED				
Brenton Banks	Q	.12	4-30	4-18
STOCK				
Carolina First		.5PC	5-1	4-19
USUAL				
Anchor Financial	Q	.15	4-30	4-15
Horizon Finl Svcs	Q	.06	5-9	4-23
ITT Corp	Q	.43	7-1	5-10
Intl Paper Co	Q	.42	6-17	5-24
Mercury Finance	Q	.10	6-3	5-6
Noranda Forest	Q	c-.10	6-21	6-1
Otter Tail Power	Q	.40	6-10	5-15
West Mass Bkshrs	Q	.07	5-31	5-6

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual; c-Canadian rate
Source: UPI.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	Short*
April 9	645,798	857,065	77,803
April 8	658,309	583,155	58,536
April 5	644,458	919,215	95,545
April 4	688,351	741,847	36,534
April 3	692,137	853,457	53,183

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.64	0.64
Coffee, lb	0.81	0.81
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.1905	1.1995
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.33	0.33
Silver, troy oz	3.975	4.03
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	n.a.	n.a.
Tin, lb	3.5997	3.6068
Zinc, lb	0.62	0.60

EUROBONDS
BY CARL GEWIRTZ
IN THE IHT EVERY MONDAY,
PLUS A COMPREHENSIVE LISTING
OF EUROBOND PRICES

European Futures

	Close		High	Low	Prev. Close	
SUGAR (FOX) U.S. Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons						
May	198.60	199.40	203.80	198.00	203.40	204.00
Aug	202.00	204.00	205.60	201.00	205.40	206.00
Oct	203.00	203.80	203.80	201.40	203.20	203.80
Dec	198.00	199.40	199.80	199.00	198.40	200.40
Mar	198.20	198.60	199.40	197.40	198.40	199.40
May	197.20	200.60	201.20	199.60	199.40	201.40
Aug	200.00	204.00	N.T.	N.T.	200.40	205.40
Est. Sales 1,524.						
COCOA (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 10 tons						
May	648	649	652	645	649	650
Jul	673	674	680	673	677	678
Sep	693	694	704	693	699	700
Dec	722	723	731	722	730	732
Mar	750	751	760	750	759	761
May	768	769	780	769	778	779
Jul	788	789	789	787	797	798
Est. Sales 3,460.						
COFFEE (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 5 tons						
May	582	583	584	572	585	586
Jul	601	602	603	590	600	601
Sep	618	620	620	610	617	618
Nov	634	636	635	628	633	634
Jan	649	651	649	643	646	648
Mar	663	664	657	657	650	664
May	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
Est. Sales 3,382.						

WHITE SUGAR (Matif) Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
May	298.00	295.00	295.50	297.00	—2.30
Aug	293.00	289.40	289.50	290.20	—2.98
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	269.00	272.00	—0.40
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	265.00	268.00	—0.70
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	268.00	270.00	—1.00
May	N.T.	N.T.	270.00	271.00	—0.50

Est. sales 1,465. Prev. sales 1,512. Open interest 8,343.

GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton-lots of 100 tons	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
Apr	181.75	178.00	181.25	181.25	+4.75
May	173.50	170.00	172.50	172.75	+3.25
Jun	170.00	168.00	168.50	168.50	+2.00
Jul	169.00	167.50	168.75	168.75	+1.75
Aug	170.80	167.00	170.00	170.75	+2.75
Sep	172.00	168.50	172.00	171.75	+2.25
Oct	174.50	169.50	174.50	174.50	+3.00
Nov	176.00	174.00	176.00	175.25	+2.75
Dec	178.00	176.00	178.00	178.00	+4.50
Est. Sales 11,088. Prev. sales 7,743. Open interest 35,702					
BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel-lots of 1,000 barrels					
May	19.54	19.00	19.40	19.41	+0.60
Jun	19.00	18.80	18.81	18.84	+0.44
Jul	18.72	18.58	18.62	18.65	+0.45
Aug	18.55	18.50	18.60	18.60	+0.37
Sep	18.55	18.47	18.65	18.65	+0.46
Oct	18.55	18.50	18.65	18.65	+0.45

Est. Sales 25,080. Prev. sales 12,915. Open interest 67,533
Sources: Matif, Int'l Petroleum Exchange, Reuters.

London Metals

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1413.00	1415.00	1410.00	1411.00
Forward	1443.00	1444.00	1440.00	1441.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1377.00	1378.00	1355.50	1356.50
Forward	1369.00	1370.00	1347.50	1348.50
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	341.00	342.00	345.00	346.00
Forward	353.00	353.50	356.00	357.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	9080.00	9098.00	8900.00	8925.00
Forward	9085.00	9090.00	8925.00	8930.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5495.00	5498.00	5505.00	5510.00
Forward	5590.00	5592.00	5600.00	5604.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1267.00	1272.00	1265.00	1270.00
Forward	1205.00	1206.00	1210.00	1212.00

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U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Kerkorian Gets More Time To Explain TWA Proposal

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The U.S. government on Wednesday gave Kirk Kerkorian until Friday to explain his takeover proposal for Trans World Airlines, delaying a ruling on the sale of TWA's key London routes to American Airlines.

U.S. authorities had been expected to make a final ruling on TWA's proposal to sell three of its trans-Atlantic routes to AMR Corp.'s American Airlines. Mr. Kerkorian's Tracinda Inc. has said it and three labor unions have agreed to make a joint offer for cash-short TWA, but only if the airline retains the trans-Atlantic routes.

Mr. Kerkorian said Monday that he would invest $250 million in TWA and make a good-faith offer for the company if it cancels the sale of the London routes. The airline originally had proposed selling six routes to American to raise $445 million, but the government blocked the sale of three of the routes.

Then Mr. Kerkorian stepped in, reaching a deal under which unions would make $137 million in concessions in return for a one-third stake in the airline. But Mr. Kerkorian repeatedly has said he is not interested in the airline without its crucial London routes.

Hilton's Quarterly Profit Down 51%

BEVERLY HILLS, California (AP) — Hilton Hotels Corp.'s first-quarter earnings fell 51 percent as recession and the Gulf war detoured travelers. The hotel and casino giant said Wednesday that net income for the three months ended March 31 was $12.3 million, or 26 cents per share, on revenue of $267 million, compared with earnings of $25.1 million, or 52 cents per share, on revenue of $265 million for the same period in 1990.

Barron Hilton, chairman and president, said operations in New York and Hawaii were particularly hard-hit.

Motorola Profit Hit by Reecession

CHICAGO (Reuters) — Motorola Inc.'s first-quarter earnings, though held down by the recession, were higher than most Wall Street projections, analysts said on Wednesday.

Earnings slipped to $116 million from $127 million a year earlier, the company said. "That's better than the 60 cents I had forecast and the 60 to 80 cents a share range the Street was anticipating," said Richard Whittington of Kidder, Peabody & Co.

U.S. Capital Spending Growth Slows

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Spending by U.S. businesses to expand production is rising at the slowest pace in five years, the Commerce Department said Wednesday. Companies intend to boost capital spending by only 3.2 percent after accounting for price changes this year.

In 1990, capital spending rose 4.5 percent after accounting for inflation, and it rose 10.4 percent in 1989.

REVLON: *2 Units Being Sold*

(Continued from first finance page)

Mary Quant brands, the California and Le Jardin fragrance lines and SK-II, a skin treatment brand popular in the Far East.

Betrix markets cosmetics for women and men and fragrances under the Laura Biagiotti, Hugo Boss and Otto Kern brand names.

Procter & Gamble also is buying factories in Japan, Britain, Germany and Mexico.

The sale of Max Factor and Betrix leaves Revlon much smaller than L'Oreal and Estee Lauder, its two major U.S. rivals.

But the deal boosts Procter & Gamble's cosmetics holdings. The company already owns Cover Girl, the leading brand of mass-market cosmetics, with an estimated 23 percent of the market. Adding Max Factor and Almay gives it a 30 percent share. *(Reuters, AP, NYT)*

REBATES: *Nintendo Settlement*

(Continued from first finance page)

game and cartridge costs £89.99 at Selfridges Ltd., also in London.

The proposed consent agreement will be subject to public comment for 60 days, after which the FTC will decide whether to make it final.

Kevin Arkwood of the FTC said the agreement would apply to all Nintendo products. He said the company would be required to send letters to all its dealers telling them they can set their own prices without fear of reprisals by Nintendo.

Robert Abrams, New York State attorney general, said while the rebates could cost the company up to $25 million if all coupons are redeemed, there will be "an absolute minimum of $5 million." If consumers do not claim the full $5 million, the balance will go to the states.

The settlement is not related to a legal battle between between Nintendo and Atari Corp. Nintendo charges that Atari has infringed its patents in producing cartridges that work in Nintendo systems.

Oil Prices Exceed $21

Reuters

NEW YORK — Crude oil prices hit their highest level in nearly two months on Wednesday, topping $21 a barrel amid shrinking supplies of crude and gasoline ahead of the summer driving season.

On the New York Mercantile Exchange, crude oil for May delivery was up 81 cents at $21.07 a barrel in afternoon trading.

Crude oil prices rose on Wednesday as traders registered surprise at the size of a fall in U.S. crude oil and gasoline stocks last week.

The American Petroleum Institute weekly stocks data, released after the New York and London futures markets closed on Tuesday, brought buyers into the market.

The report showed large drops in supplies of gasoline and crude last week. Crude stocks plunged 5.1 million barrels to 336.4 million barrels, while gasoline supplies tumbled 4.9 million barrels.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse April 10

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Amro Hld	36.90	37.10
ACF Holding	43.80	43
Aegon	128.50	129.10
Ahold	81.40	81.70
Akzo	111.70	112.80
AMEV	61	61.10
A'Dam Rubber	4	4
Bols	196.50	199
Buhrmann Tett	60.80	62.10
Center Parcs	24.25	25.25
CSM	85.20	85.50
DAF	26.20	26.40
DSM	114.80	116
Elsevier	86	86.60
Fokker	31.60	32.20
Gist-Brocades	36	36.20
Heineken	154.20	153.90
Hoogovens	56.40	57.30
Hunter Douglas	76.80	77.80
IHC Caland	56	56.80
Inter Mueller	78.50	78.50
KLM	27.80	28.30
KNP	53.30	53.70
Nat Neder	62.20	63.10
Nedlloyd	53.40	55.80
NMB Postbank	49.40	49.60
Oce Grinten	53.20	53.60
Pakhoed	196.50	196.80
Philips	28.50	28.50
Robeco	102	102.30
Rodamco	54.90	55
Rolinco	99.10	100.30
Rorento	64.90	65
Royal Dutch	146.40	146.80
Unilever	164.80	165.60
Van Ommeren	43.70	44.00
VMF Stork	50.40	52
VNU	91.30	92.50
Wessanen	79.40	80
Wolters/Kluwer	52.90	53.10

CBS Gen'l trend index: 95.40
Previous: 96.80

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
AG Fin	7840	7910
Arbed	4235	4330
Barco	1440	1470
Bekaert	9620	9800
Cockerill	172	173
Cobepa	5400	5400
Delhaize	7700	7810
Electrabel	4815	4840
GB-Inno-BM	46	46
GBL	3780	3790
Gevaert	7370	7410
Hoboken	12125	12525
Intercom	188.75	189.25
Kredietbank	4100	4105
Petrofina	11550	11525
Royal Belge	4660	4670
Soc Gen Baue	5400	5430
Soc Gen Belgique	2265	2275
Sofina	13200	13200
Solvay	13000	13050
Tractebel	3450	3480
UCB	18875	19025
Powerfin	2790	2795

Current Stock Index: 5799.19
Previous: 5818.87

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	221	213
Allianz Hold	2270	2337
Altana	536.50	543.20
Asko	826	817
BASF	237.50	240.20
Bayer	270.10	271
Bay. Hypo bank	373	373
Bay Vereinsbk	369.50	374.50
BBC	1140	1155
BHF Bank	410	415
BMW	532.50	541
Commerzbank	266.50	272.50
Continental	216	220.50
Daimler Benz	663.50	674.50
Degussa	334	342.50
Dt Babcock	167.20	175
Deutsche Bank	628.70	636.50
Douglas	738	736
Dresdner Bank	356	362
Feldmuehle	N.A.	—
Harpener	354	355
Henkel	553.50	558
Hochtief	1311	1340
Hoechst	246	247.50
Hoesch	275.50	281
Holzmann	1340	1380
Horten	190	189
IWKA	315	311
Kali Salz	174.50	168
Karstadt	579.50	586
Kaufhof	485.50	488.50
KHD	201.80	204
Kloeckner Werke	160	160.50
Krupp Stahl	157.80	159
Linde	794	797
Lufthansa	132	138
MAN	391	389
Mannesmann	289	298
Metallgesell	519	522.20
Muench Rueck	2390	2310
Nixdorf	250	252.50
PKI	590	593
Porsche	895	890
Preussag	326.50	333.50
PWA	261.50	267
RWE	391.50	398.50
Rheinmetall	345	348
Schering	768	775
SEL	380	380
Siemens	592.80	598
Thyssen	224.60	230
Varta	343	345
Veba	330.20	333.50
VEW	215	211.50
Viag	372.50	373.50
Volkswagen	357.50	364.50
Wella	718	726

DAX Index: 1561.89
Previous: 1582.11
FAZ Index: 644.55
Previous: 677.11

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer A	64.50	65
Enso-Gutzeit	23.50	24.50
K.O.P.	36	37
Kymmene	78	81
Metra	92	90.60
Nokia	91	97
Pohjola	118	122
Repola	75	73.50
Stockmann	140	125

HEX Index: 1162.60
Previous: 1172.50

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	15.90	15.70
Cathay Pacific	8.70	8.55
Cavendish Int'l	4	4
Cheung Kong	18.20	17.90
China Light Pwr	19.20	19.20
Dairy Farm Int'l	12	12
Hang Lung Dev	7.05	7.05
Hang Seng Bank	24.50	24.50
Henderson Land	11.60	11.50
HK Air Eng.	17.50	17.30
HK China Gas	11.30	11.10
HK Electric	11.90	11.90
HK Land	8.40	8.25
HK Realty Trust	5.30	5.30
HK Shang Bank	26.60	26.40
HK Shang Htls	4.45	4.60
HK Telecomm	7.15	7.25
HK Ferry	4.40	4.68
Hutch Whampoa	15.30	14.90
Hysan Dev	1.57	1.58
Jardine Math.	34.75	35
Jardine Str Hld	17.90	18.20
Kowloon Motor	7.60	7.45
Mandarin Orient	5.25	5.35
Miramar Hotel	5.80	5.85
New World Dev	9.95	9.40
SHK Props	19.10	19.20
Stelux	2.93	2.85
Swire Pac A	18.30	18.20
Tai Cheung Pros	4.33	4.33
TVE	1.36	1.35
Wharf Hold	9.25	9.10
Wing On Co	8.60	8.70
Winsor Ind.	9.10	9.10
World Int'l	4.98	4.90

Hang Seng Index: 3777.62
Previous: 3757.30

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	14.75	N.A.
Altech	85	—
Anglo Amer	99	—
Barlows	40.25	—
Blyvoor	6.75	—
Buffels	38	—
De Beers	75.25	—
GFSA	68	—
Harmony	18	—
Highveld Steel	15.25	—
Kloof	26.25	—
Nedbank Grp	13	—
Rusplat	72	—
SA Brews	48	—
St Helena	22.50	—
Sasol	12.45	—
Welkom	13.50	—
Western Deep	87	—

Composite Stock Index: 2981
Previous: 2943

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Lyons	5.02	5.06
Anglo Am Gld	32.44	32.28
AA Corp	16.50	16.38
Asda-MFI Gp	1.32	1.31
Ass Brit Foods	5.16	5.20
Barclays	4.62	4.60
Bass	9.47	9.38
B.A.T.	7.13	7.14
Blue Circle	2.65	2.64
BOC Group	5.83	5.87
Boots	3.77	3.77
Bowater	6.12	6.15
BAe	6.45	6.60
BAA	4.30	4.28
Brit Airways	1.60	1.60
British Gas	2.54	2.57
BP	3.33	3.31
British Steel	1.41	1.45
Brit Telecom	3.67	3.72
BTR	4.12	4.17
Burmah Oil	5.98	6.05
Cable Wire	5.28	5.18
Cadbury Sch	3.89	3.86
Charter Cons	4.75	4.80
Comm Union	5.23	5.32
Cookson	1.39	1.36
Courtaulds	4.12	4.10
Dalgety	3.85	3.83
Dixons	1.95	1.98
Driefontein	5.64	5.63
Eurotunnel	4.75	4.82
Fisons	4.88	4.93
Gen Acc F	5.55	5.54
GEC	2.12	2.09
GKN	3.73	3.81
Glaxo	10.70	10.75
Grand Met	8.06	8.10
Gt Univ Stores	15.30	15.30
GRE	2.11	2.12
Guinness	9.08	9.07
Hanson	2.28	2.32
Hawker Sidd	5.78	5.88
ICI	10.55	10.51
Kingfisher	4.94	4.93
Land Sec	5.38	5.40
Legal Gen Grp	4.57	4.63
Lloyds Bank	3.59	3.64
Lonrho	2.66	2.64
Lucas Ind	1.63	1.60
Marks Sp	2.62	2.58
Maxwell	2.10	1.94
MB Group	2.19	2.20
Midland Bk	2.34	2.24
NatWest	3.32	3.40
Pearson Grp	7.60	7.57
P and O	6.10	6.10
Pilkington	1.95	1.95
Prudential	2.40	2.40
Racal Elec	2.30	2.32
Randfontein	1.48	1.46
Rank Org	7.60	7.55
Reed Intl	4.55	4.55
Reuters	8.65	8.92
Rolls Royce	1.71	1.74
Royal Ins	4.45	4.49
RTZ	5.55	5.60
Saatchi	0.19	0.18
Sainsbury	3.87	3.83
Sears Holds	0.92	0.93
Shell	4.82	4.83
Skbeec	7.90	7.95
Std Chart Bk	3.89	3.93
Storehouse	1.16	1.16
Sun Alliance	3.87	3.93
Tate and Lyle	3.67	3.68
Tesco	2.87	2.86
Thorn EMI	7.30	7.30
T.I. Group	5.32	5.37
Trafalgar Hse	2.54	2.53
THF	2.69	2.70
Ultramar	3.38	3.41
Unilever	7.61	7.60
Utd Biscuits	3.81	3.79
Vickers	2.38	2.38
War Loan 3½	35.50	35.56
Wellcome	5.20	5.30

F.T. 30 Index: 1972.20
Previous: 1998.00
F.T.S.E. 100 Index: 2518.80
Previous: 2537.20

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	3070	3110
Banco Central	4520	4550
Bco. Santander	5560	5620
Banesto	3800	3855
CEPSA	2135	2150
Dragados	2740	2780
Iberduero	736	743
Telefonica	987	993

S.E. General Index: 279.00
Previous: 281.12

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Alenia	2160	2171
Banca Comm	4755	4770
Bastogi	273	270
Ciga hotels	3010	3070
CIR	2650	2665
Cred Ital	2620	2625
Enichem	1519	1547
Eridania	6980	7020
Ferfin	2225	2250
Ferfin Risp	1370	1410
Fiat SPA	5640	5705
Generali	36000	35975
IFI	14950	15100
Italcem	22650	22850
Italgas	2980	2974
Italmobiliare	74800	76000
Mediobanca	15645	15715
Montedison	1540	1543
Olivetti	3900	3930
Pirelli	1780	1710
RAS	19990	20300
Rinascente	6225	6225
Saipem	1734	1760
SIP	1311	1326
SME	3275	3310
Snia	1658	1685
Standa	35100	34450
Stet	2269	2273
Toro Assi Risp	25750	25300

MIB current index: 1152.00
Previous: 1153.00

Montreal

	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminum	23½	23⅞
Bank Montreal	35⅞	35¼
Bell Canada	41½	41¾
Bombardier A	N.Q.	—
Bombardier B	17½	17½
Cambior	10⅛	10⅛
Cascades	4.90	5
Dominion Text A	7⅞	8¼
Donohue	13⅞	14
MacMillan Bl	19	19⅜
Memotec	9½	9¼
Natl Bk Canada	10¼	10⅜
Power Corp.	17¼	17¼
Provigo	11	11¼
Quebec Tel	15	15⅜
Quebecor A	N.Q.	19
Quebecor B	17	16⅞
Videotron	13⅜	13¼

Industrials Index: 1412.80
Previous: 1426.07

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	820	836
Air Liquide	699	715
Alcatel Alsthom	593	600
Avions Dassault	500	496
Bancaire (Cie)	492.90	499
BIC	771	785
Bongrain	2620	2640
Bouygues	582	610
BSN-GD	837	848
Carrefour	3710	3815
Cerus	136.90	139
Chargeurs	789	805
Club Med	487.50	493
Elf-Aquitaine	343.80	352
Europe 1	1160	1210
Gen. Eaux	2612	2658
Hachette	219.20	219.60
Havas	552	564
Imetal	319.10	325
Lafarge Coppee	402	411
Legrand	3834	3950
Oreal (L')	548	555
L.V.M.H.	3897	3980
Matra	279	283
Merlin Gerin	548	557
Michelin B	82.70	87.50
Moulinex	119	122
Occidentale	781	794
Paribas	443	452.10
Pernod-Ricard	1224	1214
Perrier	1487	1502
Peugeot	562	576
Printemps (Au)	679	689
Radiotechnique	383	388.90
Raff. St. Louis	1390	1430
Redoute (La)	3648	3640
Roussel Uclaf	2150	2180
Saint Gobain	467	470.70
Sanofi	873	895
S.E.B.	1548	1566
Skis Rossignol	742	739
Ste Generale A	425.50	438
Suez	340.90	343.70
Thomson-CSF	145	146
Total	708	692
Valeo	458	464

CAC 40 Index: 1816.92
Previous: 1845.96

Sao Paulo

	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	52	54
Bradesco	4	4.15
Brahma	29	30
Paranapanema	2.31	2.38
Petrobras	586	601
Vale Rio Doce	95.80	98.50
Varig	18	18.61

Bovespa Index: 67931
Previous: 67969

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
City Dev.	3.52	3.54
DBS	11.30	11.40
Fraser Neave	8.90	9
Harrisons Plant	1.44	1.47
Haw Par	2.61	2.62
Hume	3.30	3.18
Inchcape	4.68	4.70
Keppel	7.10	7.10
KL Kepong	3.12	3.20
Lum Chang	1.15	1.16
Malayan Bankg	4.44	4.52
OCBC	8.80	8.80
OUB	5.60	5.60
OUE	7.25	7.45
Sembawang	6.10	6.30
Shangrila	6.50	6.50
Sime Darby	2.55	2.62
SIA	12.60	12.80
S'pore Land	6.45	6.45
S'pore Press	8.25	8.30
Sing Steamship	3	3.04
Straits Trading	2.86	2.87
UOB	6.30	6.35
United Overseas	1.71	1.70

Straits Times Ind.: 1460.16
Previous: 1469.46

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	310	315
Alfa Laval	245	244
Asea	592	600
Astra -A	528	530
Atlas Copco	222	227
Electrolux B	234	225
Ericsson	198	197
Essette-A	150	145
Handelsbanken	128	128
Norsk Hydro	178.50	184.50
Procordia AF	160	160
Saab-Scania	288	288
Sandvik	295	302
SCA-A	110	112
S-E. Banken	71.50	72
Skandia F	171	175
Skanska	372	372
SKF	99	100
Stora	346	352
Trelleborg B	127	127
Volvo	320	325

Affaersvaerlden: 1043.80
Previous: 1053.20

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	3.20	3.28
BHP	11	11.05
Boral	3.54	3.60
Bougainville	0.93	0.98
Coles Myer	9.40	9.54
Comalco	3.95	3.98
CRA	12.30	12.40
CSR	5.34	5.34
Dunlop	5.20	5.20
Elders IXL	0.38	0.38
ICI Australia	4.15	4.20
Magellan	2.10	2.10
MIM	1.76	1.81
Nat Aust Bank	5.82	5.84
News Corp	8.94	8.94
Nine Network	0.59	0.59
N Broken Hill	2.24	2.28
Poseidon	1.50	1.52
QCT Resources	1.17	1.19
Santos	3.60	3.61
TNT	1.65	1.61
Western Mining	4.99	5.02
Westpac Banking	3.98	4
Woodside	2.98	2.99

All ordinaries index: 1442.60
Previous: 1449.10

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	779	785
Asahi Chemical	816	813
Asahi Glass	1400	1380
Bank of Tokyo	1310	1300
Bridgestone	1120	1120
Canon	1570	1550
Casio	1260	1270
C.Itoh	727	731
Dai Nippon Print	1600	1590
Daiwa House	2040	2030
Daiwa Securities	1350	1370
Fanuc	5370	5300
Fuji Bank	2590	2580
Fuji Photo	3520	3520
Fujitsu	1150	1150
Hitachi	1230	1220
Hitachi Cable	1160	1140
Honda	1430	1450
Ito Yokado	4300	4370
Japan Airlines	1240	1230
Kajima	1610	1610
Kansai Power	2870	2870
Kawasaki Steel	454	458
Kirin Brewery	1520	1540
Komatsu	950	952
Kubota	816	820
Kyocera	6390	6420
Matsu Elec Inds	1740	1710
Matsu Elec Wks	1660	1680
Mitsubishi Bk	2620	2580
Mitsubishi Kasei	600	610
Mitsubishi Elec	796	800
Mitsubishi Hev	788	797
Mitsubishi Corp	1330	1350
Mitsui and Co	825	834
Mitsukoshi	1280	1290
Mitsumi	1290	1300
NEC	1530	1520
NGK Insulators	1240	1260
Nikko Securities	1080	1040
Nippon Kogaku	1340	1340
Nippon Oil	1080	1070
Nippon Steel	480	480
Nippon Yusen	637	650
Nissan	782	760
Nomura Sec	2130	2160
NTT (SF)	10553	10684
Olympus Optical	1070	1070
Pioneer	4630	4600
Ricoh	780	793
Sanyo Elec	633	632
Sharp	1440	1430
Shimazu	858	827
Shinetsu Chem	1590	1610
Sony	6550	6510
Sumitomo Bk	2270	2320
Sumitomo Chem	545	550
Sumi Marine	1000	980
Sumitomo Metal	529	535
Taisei Corp	1000	1020
Taisho Marine	1010	997
Takeda Chem	1770	1770
TDK	5580	5600
Teijin	578	576
Tokyo Marine	1380	1360
Tokyo Elec Pw	3850	3870
Toppan Printing	1500	1480
Toray Ind.	665	670
Toshiba	830	830
Toyota	1820	1830
Yamaichi Sec	1030	1020

Nikkei 225: 26269
Previous: 26317
Topix index: 1985
Previous: 1986

Toronto

	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	15¼	15½
Agnico Eagle	5⅞	6
Air Canada	9⅝	9⅝
Alberta Energy	15	15
Am Barrick Res	24⅛	24¼
BCE	41½	41⅜
BCED	0⅛	0⅛
Bk Nova Scotia	15½	15⅝
BC Gas	14⅞	14⅜
BC Phone	19⅜	19⅜
BP Canada	15⅛	15⅛
Bramalea	8⅝	8½
Brunswick	7⅛	N.Q.
CAE	6⅞	7¼
Campeau	0.60	0.58
CIBC	31⅞	31⅞
Canadian Pacific	19⅞	20
Can Packers	13⅞	14⅛
Can Tire A	23⅞	24⅛
Canadian Turbo	3.35	3.40
Cantor	24⅝	25⅛
Caro	N.Q.	16½
CCL Ind B	10⅛	10½
Cineplex	5⅛	5¼
Cominco	22½	23⅛
Conwest Expl A	N.Q.	—
Corona A	4.90	4.90
Denison Min B	N.Q.	—
Dickenson Min A	N.Q.	2.80
Dofasco	19⅛	19¼
Dylex A	4⅞	4.70
Echo Bay Mines	11	11⅛
Equity Silver A	1.10	1.10
FCA Intl	N.Q.	7⅛
Fed Ind A	9⅛	9¼
Fletcher Chall A	17⅛	17⅛
FPI	7⅞	7⅞
GoldCorp	3.35	3.45
Gulf Cda Res	9⅞	10
Hees Intl	18⅛	18⅜
Hemlo Gld Mines	9	9½
Hollinger	12⅛	N.Q.
Horsham	11⅛	11⅛
Hudson's Bay	28⅝	28⅝
Imasco	27⅞	27⅞
Inco	38⅜	38⅜
Interhome	48	47¼
Jannock	16½	16½
Labatt	23⅝	23½
Loblaw Co	20⅝	20⅝
Mackenzie	7⅞	8
Magna Intl A	7⅞	8
Maritime	18½	18½
Mark Res	7⅞	7½
MacLean Hunter	10½	10½
Molson A	41	42¼
Noma Ind A	7⅜	7¼
Noranda	17½	17⅜
Noranda Forest	8½	8⅝
Norcen Energy	24⅛	24⅝
Nova Corp	8⅝	8½
Oshawa	33⅛	33⅜
Pagurin A	6⅝	6⅝
Placer Dome	16⅛	16¼
Poco Petroleum	7⅛	7½
PWA Corp	8⅝	8¼
Quebec Sturgeon	0⅛	N.Q.
Rayrock	7⅜	7⅜
Renaissance	16⅛	16¼
Rogers B	9	9¼
Rothmans	N.Q.	55
Royal Bank Can	26	26
Royal TrustCo	9¼	9⅜
Sceptre Res	3½	3.55
Scott's Hosp	17½	17⅜
Seagram	109⅛	110
Sears Can	12⅛	12⅜
Shell Can	40	40⅛
Sherritt Gordon	7⅞	7⅛
SHL Systemhse	7⅛	7½
Southam	19⅛	19⅜
Spar Aerospace	13⅛	13½
Stelco A	7⅛	7⅜
Teck B	22⅜	22⅜
Thomson News	16⅛	16⅜
Toronto Domn	18½	18⅜
Torstar B	25⅞	25⅞
Transalta Util	12½	12½
TransCda Pipe	17⅛	17⅜
Triton Finl A	12⅛	12⅜
Trimac	7⅛	7⅛
Trizec A	15⅜	15½
Unicorp A	N.Q.	0.78
Woodward's Ltd	3	2.95

TSE 300 Index: 3491.40
Previous: 3505.58

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia Intl	870	875
Alusuisse	1200	1220
Leu Holdings	1570	1530
Brown Boveri	4630	4680
Ciba Geigy	2870	2930
CS Holding	2070	2090
Elektrow	2930	2970
Fischer	1550	1580
Interdiscount	3170	3210
Jacobs Suchard	7500	7500
Jelmoli	1610	1600
Landis Gyr	1130	1135
Moevenpick	4600	4670
Nestle	8350	8440
Oerlikon-B	520	530
Pargesa Hld	1370	1370
Roche Holding B	4370	4470
Safra Republic	82	82
Sandoz	2240	2270
Schindler	5900	6100
Sulzer	455	475
Surveillance	7700	7795
Swissair	768	780
SBC	330	334
Swiss Reinsur	596	612
Swiss Volksbank	1390	1410
Union Bank	3640	3710
Winterthur	4260	4320
Zurich Ins	2300	2310

SBS Index: 618.30
Previous: 625.10

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press April 10

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.73	2.54¼	May	2.83	2.84½	2.82¼	2.83½	+.02
3.43	2.62	Jul	2.93	2.94½	2.92½	2.93½	+.02
3.26	2.69½	Sep	3.01½	3.03	3.01	3.02¼	+.01¾
3.25	2.81½	Dec	3.14½	3.16	3.14¼	3.15½	+.02
3.20¾	2.89¼	Mar	3.22½	3.24½	3.22½	3.24¼	+.01¼
3.31	3.23½	May				3.27¾	+.01¼
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 18,623					
Prev. Day Open Int. 56,382 off 904							

WHEAT (KCBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
May	2.85	2.87½	2.84¾	2.87¼ +	.03¼
Jul	2.92½	2.94	2.91¾	2.93¼ +	.02¼
Sep	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00 +	.03
Dec	3.09½	3.10½	3.09½	3.10¾ +	.02½
Mar				3.16 +	.02¾
Est.Sales	Prv.Sales 4,540	Prev.Day Open Int 24,572			Chg. —28

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.06½	2.35	May	2.55	2.57¼	2.54½	2.56¾	+.01¼
3.08¼	2.41½	Jul	2.62	2.64¾	2.61¾	2.64¼	+.02½
2.87½	2.40¼	Sep	2.62	2.64½	2.61½	2.64¼	+.02½
2.75	2.42½	Dec	2.61	2.64	2.60½	2.63¾	+.03
2.75¼	2.49	Mar	2.68¾	2.71¾	2.68¾	2.71½	+.03¼
2.79½	2.58¼	May	2.75	2.76½	2.75	2.76½	+.02½
2.82	2.70¼	Jul	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	+.02½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 52,337					
Prev. Day Open Int.234,654 off 4,986							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
7.11	5.61	May	5.84	5.87	5.82½	5.86½	+.04¾
7.18	5.76	Jul	5.96½	5.99¼	5.95	5.99	+.04½
6.95	5.82	Aug	6.02½	6.04	6.00¼	6.04	+.04¾
6.54	5.83½	Sep	6.07¼	6.08	6.05	6.07¾	+.04¾
6.74	5.90½	Nov	6.16	6.18	6.14½	6.17¼	+.03¼
6.49½	6.02½	Jan	6.28	6.29½	6.26	6.29¼	+.04
6.60	6.11¾	Mar	6.37	6.40	6.37	6.40	+.03½
6.62½	6.29½	May	6.48	6.48	6.46	6.47½	+.03
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 34,007					
Prev. Day Open Int.107,330 off 577							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
208.00	164.00	May	168.80	170.00	168.80	169.90	+.70
209.00	167.90	Jul	172.50	173.70	172.50	173.50	+.70
195.50	169.90	Aug	174.80	175.30	174.50	175.10	+.70
193.50	171.70	Sep	176.50	177.00	176.20	177.00	+.80
189.00	172.50	Oct	178.00	178.50	178.00	178.40	+.70
191.50	174.00	Dec	181.50	182.10	181.10	181.90	+1.00
190.50	177.20	Jan				182.20	+.20
1180.00	183.00	Mar				186.80	+2.50
184.00	181.80	May				186.00	+1.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 13,823					
Prev. Day Open Int. 57,363 off 1,016							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
25.55	20.15	May	21.63	21.77	21.63	21.73	+.10
25.60	20.85	Jul	22.02	22.12	21.99	22.07	+.09
25.50	20.90	Aug	22.18	22.27	22.17	22.22	+.12
25.10	21.00	Sep	22.32	22.37	22.30	22.33	+.10
24.90	21.88	Oct	22.42	22.49	22.42	22.46	+.06
24.05	21.17	Dec	22.65	22.72	22.59	22.68	+.09
24.15	21.00	Jan				22.72	+.07
23.50	20.10	Mar				23.02	+.17
23.62	22.90	May				23.05	+.28
		Jul				23.10	+.15
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 11,731					
Prev. Day Open Int. 69,030 off 1,484							

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
82.70	74.15	Apr	82.00	82.00	81.42	81.67	—.10
78.37	72.15	Jun	77.70	77.80	77.05	77.22	—.20
75.80	70.35	Aug	75.25	75.50	75.05	75.17	+.07
76.80	70.70	Oct	76.67	76.90	76.55	76.65	+.05
76.90	71.75	Dec	76.92	77.00	76.77	76.87	+.17
76.60	72.80	Feb	76.50	76.70	76.45	76.47	+.07
77.00	75.55	Apr	77.00	77.00	76.90	76.90	—.05
Est. Sales 17,074		Prev. Sales 13,935					
Prev. Day Open Int. 86,150 off 378							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
91.10	81.20	Apr	90.60	90.82	90.37	90.47	+.10
89.15	80.20	May	88.55	88.90	88.40	88.45	+.05
88.30	80.20	Aug	87.97	88.25	87.77	87.95	+.08
88.10	79.75	Sep	87.85	87.85	87.55	87.67	
87.90	80.20	Oct	87.50	87.70	87.25	87.50	+.03
87.85	81.20	Nov	87.50	87.65	87.35	87.45	
87.65	84.00	Jan	87.10	87.30	87.10	87.10	+.10
86.50	86.40	Mar	86.85	86.85	86.85	86.70	+.20
Est. Sales 2,231		Prev. Sales 2,094					
Prev. Day Open Int. 14,115 up 299							
HOGS (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
54.95	43.60	Apr	52.90	52.90	52.20	52.45	—.55
59.30	47.70	Jun	57.47	57.55	56.35	56.70	—.77
58.25	48.30	Jul	56.87	56.87	55.75	56.07	—.78
53.50	46.90	Aug	54.00	54.00	53.20	53.22	—.73
49.55	42.90	Oct	49.00	49.00	48.27	48.35	—.45
48.62	44.50	Dec	48.50	48.50	48.05	48.12	—.33
47.25	44.50	Feb	47.75	47.75	47.75	47.60	—.05
46.40	45.00	Apr	46.25	46.25	46.25	46.25	—.12
Est. Sales 7,558		Prev. Sales 6,619					
Prev. Day Open Int. 22,463 off 644							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
73.12	49.50	May	64.40	64.70	62.60	62.65	—1.72
72.80	50.75	Jul	62.90	63.00	60.75	60.87	—1.75
70.05	51.60	Aug	60.10	60.20	58.05	58.12	—1.63
63.00	56.00	Feb	59.15	59.15	58.75	59.50	+.10
61.00	58.80	Mar				58.70	
Est. Sales 5,608		Prev. Sales 3,951					
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,070 off 316							

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
123.00	84.35	May	91.20	92.75	90.90	91.85	+.65
111.50	86.90	Jul	93.50	94.90	93.20	94.15	+.55
113.50	89.50	Sep	95.65	96.80	95.30	96.35	+.55
116.00	92.50	Dec	98.70	99.50	98.25	99.45	+.75
107.50	95.50	Mar	101.40	102.00	101.35	102.30	+.70
108.00	99.00	May				104.15	+.65
108.00	104.25	Jul	104.60	104.60	104.60	105.90	+1.15
108.00	108.00	Sep				107.00	+.50
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 11,103					
Prev. Day Open Int. 41,337 up 590							
SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
15.05	8.07	May	9.20	9.22	9.00	9.11	—.16
14.90	8.08	Jul	9.12	9.12	8.97	9.07	—.13
14.40	8.12	Oct	9.03	9.08	8.96	9.05	—.09
10.14	8.25	Mar	8.97	8.93	8.84	8.91	—.09
9.77	8.33	May				8.96	—.07
8.85	8.40	Jul				9.00	—.06
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 20,783					
Prev. Day Open Int.121,880 up 379							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
1572	1000	May	1100	1102	1081	1083	—28
1590	1060	Jul	1133	1134	1112	1116	—18
1515	1137	Sep	1165	1165	1141	1145	—21
1535	1174	Dec	1200	1200	1178	1178	—24
1538	1215	Mar	1226	1231	1213	1213	—20
1385	1245	May	1251	1251	1251	1241	—20
1385	1260	Jul				1267	—20
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 5,002					
Prev. Day Open Int. 45,525 up 31							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
190.00	101.50	May	117.30	117.30	115.90	117.15	—.45
180.00	102.50	Jul	117.50	117.50	116.25	117.45	—.30
127.00	106.00	Sep	118.00	118.00	117.20	117.75	—.25
119.50	111.00	Nov				117.45	—.25
119.75	115.00	Jan	117.50	118.00	117.50	117.45	—.20
119.70	115.75	Mar				117.65	—.40
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 695					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,032 up 175							

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
HI GRADE COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
117.90	99.85	Apr	108.70	109.20	108.35	108.45	+1.75
117.80	97.00	May	109.15	109.75	108.35	109.00	+1.85
115.00	102.30	Jun	108.10	108.40	108.10	108.20	+1.80
113.50	96.50	Jul	107.95	108.20	107.50	107.70	+1.65
108.30	102.00	Aug	107.20	107.20	107.20	107.20	+1.60
110.50	95.50	Sep	106.70	106.90	106.40	106.60	+1.55
106.35	101.50	Oct	106.30	106.30	104.30	106.00	+1.50
105.00	101.00	Nov				105.70	+1.50
108.50	94.50	Dec	105.35	105.50	104.85	105.10	+1.45
104.50	99.55	Jan				104.65	+1.45
105.10	103.50	Feb				104.05	+1.45
106.80	96.00	Mar				102.50	+1.45
106.20	100.00	May	102.75	102.75	102.75	102.90	+1.45
103.80	100.20	Jul	655.30	655.30	655.30	102.30	+1.45
103.45	101.20	Sep				101.90	+1.45
		Dec				101.30	+1.45
		Jan				100.90	+1.45
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 6,271					
Prev. Day Open Int. 33,486 off 234							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
410.0	389.0	Apr				397.2	—4.7
647.0	355.0	May	401.6	403.0	396.5	398.5	—4.7
389.5	389.5	Jun				400.9	—4.7
667.5	360.1	Jul	407.5	408.0	401.5	403.5	—4.5
654.0	367.5	Sep	410.5	412.0	406.5	408.2	—4.6
623.5	374.0	Dec	419.0	419.0	414.0	415.2	—4.8
596.0	482.0	Jan				417.5	—4.8
613.0	382.0	Mar	425.8	425.0	421.0	422.8	—4.8
589.0	385.8	May	427.0	427.0	427.0	428.1	—4.8
557.0	395.8	Jul				433.4	—4.8
482.5	412.0	Sep				439.1	—4.8
477.5	408.0	Dec				447.8	—4.8
		Jan				450.6	—4.8
Est.Sales 14,000		Prev. Sales 14,261					
Prev. Day Open Int.101,269 up 760							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
554.50	373.50	Apr	403.30	403.30	403.30	402.60	—2.40
528.50	378.00	Jul	409.00	410.50	406.20	406.30	—2.40
513.00	383.50	Oct	412.50	414.50	411.00	410.10	—2.60
451.50	387.00	Jan	416.00	417.50	416.00	413.50	—3.00
438.50	396.00	Apr	416.00	416.00	416.00	418.20	—3.10
427.50	427.50	Jul				422.70	—3.10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1,571					
Prev. Day Open Int. 14,051 up 74							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz							
125.25	80.00	Jun	94.90	96.00	94.75	95.90	+1.10
119.40	80.75	Sep	96.00	96.10	96.00	96.65	+.85
114.50	82.50	Dec	97.25	97.25	97.25	97.65	+.85
135.75	88.75	Mar				98.40	+.85
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 22					
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,433 up 42							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
460.00	354.50	Apr	364.40	364.60	363.50	364.40	—.50
369.00	358.00	May				365.10	—.70
466.20	356.60	Jun	366.60	367.30	365.70	366.30	—.90
468.00	360.00	Aug	370.00	370.00	368.50	369.30	—.90
474.00	363.00	Oct	372.40	372.50	372.40	372.90	—.90
482.00	366.00	Dec	376.50	376.50	375.50	375.80	—.90
456.30	370.50	Feb				379.10	—.90
446.00	373.50	Apr				382.40	—.90
467.00	381.00	Jun				385.90	—.90
426.50	384.50	Aug				389.70	—.90
410.80	389.50	Oct	393.00	393.00	393.00	393.50	—.90
405.00	392.00	Dec				397.40	—.90
		Feb				401.50	—.90
Est. Sales 20,000		Prev. Sales 31,577					
Prev. Day Open Int. 98,466 off 3,157							

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
94.52	91.52	Jun	94.42	94.43	94.40	94.41	—.03
94.43	91.40	Sep	94.20	94.22	94.15	94.19	—.04
94.13	92.24	Dec				93.74	—.05
93.95	93.47	Mar				93.71	
		Jun				93.42	
Est. Sales-		Prev. Sales 5,695					
Prev. Day Open Int. 44,767 up 392							
5 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
01.285	99.010	Jun	100.235	100.235	100.130	100.140	—.110
00.135	99.115	Sep	99.280	99.290	99.280	99.290	—.795
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 5,709					
Prev. Day Open Int. 73,488 off 1,499							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
100-21	93-18	Jun	99	99-1	98-13	98-14	—19
100-1	96-20	Sep	98-3	98-3	97-27	97-29	—17
		Dec				97-11	—18
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 20,329					
Prev. Day Open Int. 72,293 off 1,089							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
99-4	82-18	Jun	95-30	95-30	95-1	95-3	—26
99-5	85-29	Sep	95-3	95-5	94-11	94-13	—25
98-20	85-19	Dec	94-14	94-14	93-23	93-23	—26
98-13	85-14	Mar	93-29	93-29	93-5	93-7	—24
97-19	85-3	Jun				92-21	—26
95-8	87-14	Sep				92-7	—26
94-11	85-6	Dec				91-26	—26
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales176,238					
Prev. Day Open Int.273,507 up 3,174							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
93-2	84-26	Jun	91-19	91-22	91-7	91-11	—9
92-11	84-7	Sep	90-25	90-25	90-20	90-21	—10
89-28	89-28	Dec				90-5	—10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1,209					
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,641 up 1							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.							
93.68	89.91	Jun	93.66	93.66	93.63	93.65	—.02
93.43	90.04	Sep	93.36	93.37	93.32	93.33	—.05
93.03	90.04	Dec	92.88	92.89	92.83	92.85	—.05
92.89	90.09	Mar	92.68	92.68	92.60	92.62	—.07
92.42	90.35	Jun	92.32	92.33	92.26	92.27	—.08
92.35	90.32	Sep	92.05	92.05	91.96	91.97	—.10
92.04	90.24	Dec	91.75	91.75	91.66	91.67	—.10
91.99	90.28	Mar	91.67	91.67	91.59	91.60	—.10
91.89	90.27	Jun	91.57	91.57	91.49	91.49	—.10
91.81	90.27	Sep	91.47	91.47	91.38	91.39	—.10
91.66	90.22	Dec	91.29	91.29	91.21	91.21	—.10
91.66	90.24	Mar	91.26	91.26	91.19	91.18	—.10
91.57	90.40	Jun	91.17	91.17	91.11	91.10	—.10
91.52	90.36	Sep	91.12	91.12	91.05	91.04	—.10
91.44	90.71	Dec	91.00	91.01	90.94	90.93	—.10
91.09	90.76	Mar	90.96	90.96	90.89	90.88	—.10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 88,091					
Prev. Day Open Int.737,904 up 5,868							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.9600	1.7084	Jun	1.7692	1.7716	1.7490	1.7530	—196
1.9340	1.6920	Sep	1.7510	1.7510	1.7324	1.7334	—198
1.7980	1.6790	Dec				1.7174	—198
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 18,819					
Prev. Day Open Int. 29,685 up 2,797							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8630	.7995	Jun	.8619	.8632	.8612	.8628	+8
.8574	.7985	Sep	.8552	.8568	.8552	.8568	+8
.8520	.8175	Dec	.8510	.8521	.8510	.8522	+8
.8470	.8260	Mar	.8469	.8475	.8469	.8481	+12
.8430	.8330	Jun				.8443	+12
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,883					
Prev. Day Open Int. 22,115 up 339							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6870	.5783	Jun	.5956	.5963	.5890	.5908	—57
.6810	.5742	Sep	.5911	.5918	.5850	.5865	—57
.6770	.5710	Dec				.5832	—57
.5750	.5750	Mar				.5798	—57
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 43,827					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.008010	.006645	Jun	.007364	.007373	.007281	.007227	—164
.007870	.007032	Sep	.007348	.007348	.007178	.007206	—164
.007555	.007038	Dec				.007197	—164
.007302	.007261	Mar				.007197	—164
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 31,385					
Prev. Day Open Int. 47,226 up 1,147							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8084	.6810	Jun	.7038	.7049	.6943	.6964	—100
.8055	.6785	Sep	.7015	.7015	.6918	.6935	—101
.8090	.6800	Dec	.6900	.6900	.6900	.6923	—105
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 27,970					
Prev. Day Open Int. 36,590 up 193							

Industrials

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
89.00	64.40	May	88.20	88.95	87.80	87.95	—.65
87.39	65.67	Jul	86.40	87.40	86.36	86.90	+.09
75.48	66.77	Oct	74.37	74.90	74.35	74.61	+.06
70.70	63.75	Dec	70.00	70.57	69.90	70.50	+.35
71.35	64.65	Mar	71.07	71.65	70.97	71.55	+.35
71.70	65.10	May	71.60	72.10	71.40	72.10	+.41
72.00	66.50	Jul	71.75	71.75	71.75	72.08	+.33
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 9,665					
Prev. Day Open Int. 44,156 off 685							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
88.50	48.40	May	55.50	56.10	55.25	56.20	+1.65
85.75	48.80	Jun	54.50	55.20	54.30	55.20	+1.65
85.00	48.00	Jul	54.30	55.20	54.30	55.20	+1.68
85.07	49.00	Aug	55.20	55.75	55.05	55.70	+1.42
84.28	50.25	Sep	56.40	56.90	56.25	56.90	+1.37
85.00	51.30	Oct	57.50	57.98	57.50	57.60	+1.12
78.00	52.30	Nov	58.25	58.65	58.25	58.50	+1.18
82.62	53.30	Dec	59.00	59.65	59.00	59.50	+1.23
68.50	53.40	Jan	59.20	59.80	59.20	59.50	+1.13
57.60	52.25	Feb	58.00	58.60	58.00	58.35	+1.28
54.90	51.40	Mar	55.75	56.05	55.75	55.90	+1.28
53.35	50.80	Apr	53.85	53.85	53.85	53.85	+1.23
Est. Sales 17,556		Prev. Sales 13,682					
Prev. Day Open Int. 77,780 up 327							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
32.70	17.20	May	20.75	21.12	20.70	21.09	+.83
31.50	16.45	Jun	20.50	20.77	20.45	20.73	+.68
30.40	16.80	Jul	20.25	20.45	20.15	20.42	+.61
29.50	16.90	Aug	20.00	20.21	19.95	20.21	+.59
28.72	16.70	Sep	19.90	20.05	19.82	20.06	+.54
28.40	17.04	Oct	19.81	20.00	19.75	19.94	+.48
28.10	17.20	Nov	19.65	19.95	19.65	19.85	+.42
27.70	17.10	Dec	19.70	19.97	19.60	19.82	+.40
27.60	17.25	Jan	19.60	19.90	19.60	19.70	+.33
27.00	17.50	Feb	19.55	19.90	19.55	19.68	+.34
26.75	17.25	Mar	19.65	19.85	19.65	19.80	+.48
26.50	17.50	Apr	19.45	19.70	19.45	19.58	+.28
24.60	17.30	May	19.68	19.69	19.62	19.62	+.33
24.50	17.70	Jun				19.68	+.32
22.11	17.99	Jul	19.45	19.45	19.45	19.43	+.17
19.50	17.75	Aug	19.45	19.55	19.44	19.55	+.27
24.00	17.78	Sep	19.45	19.45	19.45	19.48	+.17
19.45	18.85	Oct	19.45	19.65	19.45	19.65	+.36
24.00	18.25	Dec	19.45	19.45	19.45	19.45	+.14
Est. Sales123,617		Prev. Sales 65,000					
Prev. Day Open Int.296,631 off 2,544							
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal.							
97.80	55.85	May	69.80	70.85	69.80	70.67	+2.19
95.50	54.90	Jun	67.80	68.40	67.40	68.27	+1.91
82.70	55.25	Jul	65.40	66.20	65.50	65.80	+1.58
90.50	53.50	Aug	63.40	63.90	63.30	63.81	+1.40
87.00	51.60	Sep	61.25	62.00	61.00	61.40	+1.24
86.75	49.75	Oct	59.60	59.00	58.40	58.66	+1.25
66.75	48.60	Nov	56.80	57.40	56.80	57.10	+1.15
75.25	47.75	Dec	56.25	56.35	55.90	56.00	+1.15
54.60	47.00	Jan	55.60	55.00	55.00	55.00	+.90
54.40	50.70	Feb	55.25	55.90	55.25	55.60	+1.20
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 18,875					
Prev. Day Open Int. 81,510 off 813							

Stock indexes

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
385.00	300.90	Jun	375.70	377.20	372.75	375.80	+.30
387.70	304.00	Sep	378.20	379.40	375.70	378.40	+.30
389.90	321.75	Dec	379.80	379.80	379.80	381.50	+.30
		Mar				384.00	+.80
Est. Sales 47,361		Prev. Sales 48,736					
Prev. Day Open Int.145,264 up 871							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
210.70	145.85	Jun	205.85	206.60	204.15	205.85	+.35
211.70	173.10	Sep	206.95	207.80	205.45	207.25	+.35
212.55	175.50	Dec	208.50	208.50	207.65	208.60	+.35
214.00	208.70	Mar				209.95	+.35
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 8,065					
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,354 up 119							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,064.30 f	1,058.60 f
Reuters	1,740.40	1,739.60
D.J. Futures	129.34	129.24
Com. Research	221.14	220.85

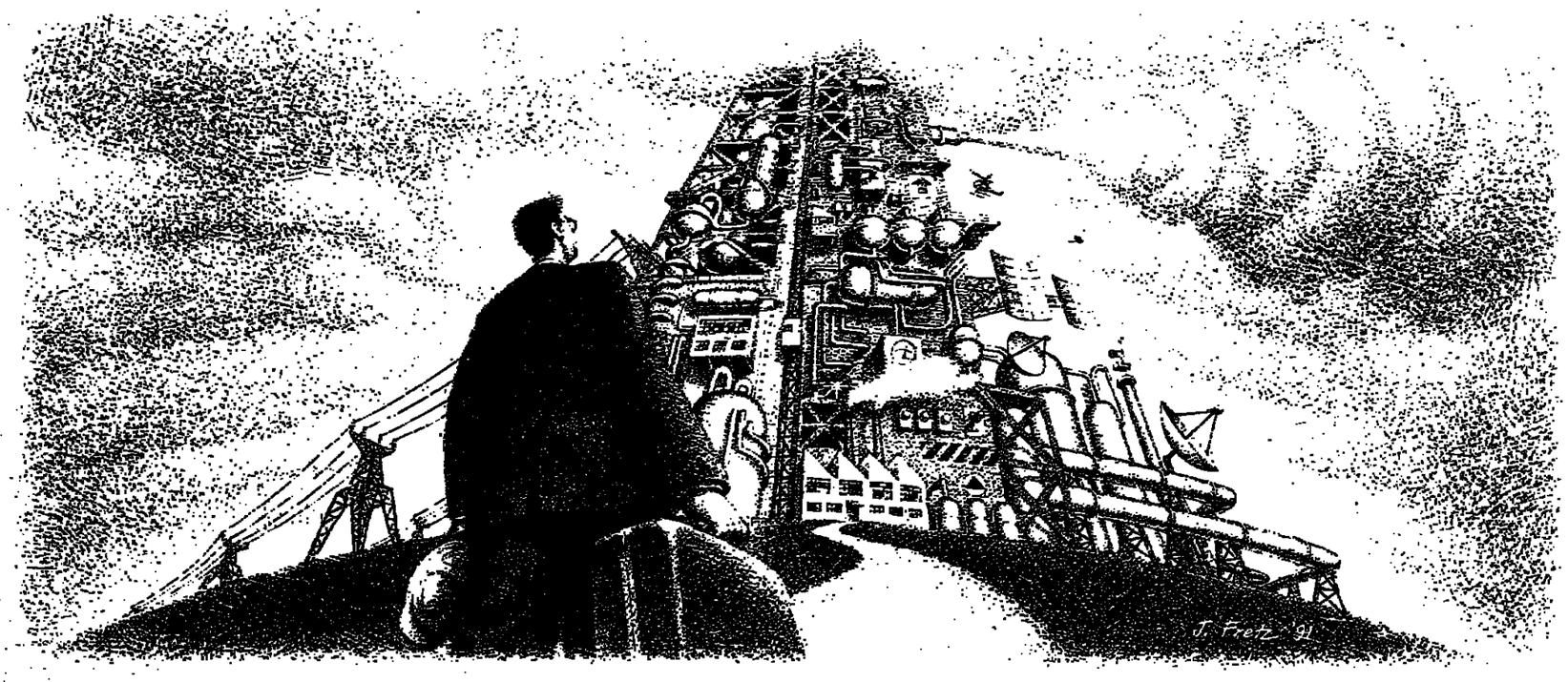
Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

هكذا من الاصل

There Are Some Service Calls You Just Can't Make By Phone.

AN OIL RIG IN THE NORTH SEA. A ROBOTICS INSTALLATION IN JAPAN. A PIPELINE ON THE ALASKAN TUNDRA. THERE ARE CERTAIN THINGS



you just can't fix by phone; certain times when there's just no substitute for being there. ◆◆ To see firsthand the nature of the problem. To prevent a delay from becoming a disaster. To insure that it's indeed business as usual. ◆◆ For those whose job is taking care of business, customer service is more than fixing something that's gone wrong. It's making sure things keep going right. ◆◆ After all, who's likely to know more about how a product is performing in the field? About how it stacks up against the competition? About what customers want in refinement and development? ◆◆ In a day and age when companies fight for even the smallest of market shares, service people need to be on the road, not just on the phone. Because chances are if you're not out there seeing your customers, your competition is.

SOMETIMES THERE'S NO SUBSTITUTE FOR BEING THERE.

BOEING

EGYPT: *Aid Package Assembled*

(Continued from first finance page)

Egypt are special cases, debt-ridden Latin American countries are likely to call for similar treatment.

One major difference, however, is that most of the Latin debt is owed to banks, not governments. For example, official or government debt of Argentina is only 1 percent of its total foreign debt of $56 billion.

The Egyptian package was more difficult to put together than Poland's because of Cairo's poor record on meeting IMF economic conditions.

For example, in 1987 Cairo and the fund came to terms on a $250 million loan, but the Mubarek government, failing to meet fiscal, monetary and pricing targets, fell out of compliance.

It had been 10 years earlier that the fund and Egypt last came together. Then, too, Egypt, under President Anwar Sadat, could not meet the terms. Waves of rioting broke out in Cairo when the government reduced some of the subsidies on foods, as was demanded by the IMF.

The reforms that flow from the new IMF program are also likely to bring political danger, especially as they again touch on removing subsidies from essential foods and services.

In a recent interview with the Cairo newspaper Al Ahram, Mr. Mubarek sought to demonstrate the need for foreign assistance.

He calculated his country's overall losses from the Gulf war at $20 billion.

IMF Sees Grim 1991, But a Rebound in '92

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund expects the industrialized world to turn in its worst economic performance since 1982 this year, but looks for a rebound next year, Western diplomats said.

The IMF's semiannual forecast, to be unveiled later this month, expects economic growth in the industrialized world to slump to 1.4 percent this year. That would be the worst performance since 1981-82 and compares with growth of 2.5 percent last year.

But the IMF expects growth in the industrialized world to pick up next year to about 2.8 percent. Global output, including the developing world, is expected to rise to about 3 percent.

Diplomats said the IMF generally agrees that the U.S. economy will emerge from recession later this year. It expects the U.S. economy to grow 2.8 percent next year after being flat in 1991.

STRAIT: *Plan to Link Sicily to Mainland Pits Italian State Against Itself*

(Continued from first finance page)

one for rail traffic — anchored to the seabed by cables.

No such tunnel presently exists, and the option of building one in the Strait of Messina was discarded in 1988 by the Italian state railway, Ferrovie dello Stato, the national highway agency ANAS and the Ministry of Public Works.

But Mr. Muscarella said that the technology has been widely used in enterprises such as offshore oil production and that the tunnel proposal never got a fair hearing. "Some people are not aware of the advances made in submarine technology," he said. "There was a negative attitude that was created gratuitously."

Mr. Muscarella added that the tunnels would be built and operated in succession, allowing for technical adjustments and a quicker return on the investment, which he puts at 3.5 trillion lire a tunnel.

Last but not least, he said, they would be invisible — a quality that the bridge proponents regard as a big shortcomings. "Would you come to Messina to see the tube? Hardly," said Mr. Calarco of Stretto di Messina.

In fact, both sides hope that a fixed link would give a big boost to tourism and generally stimulate economic growth in Italy's chronically depressed south.

"It's the eighth world wonder effect," said Carlo Secchi, a professor at the Bocconi business school in Milan who conducted a cost-benefit analysis on the project. "The same way you immediately associate Egypt with the Pyramids, you'll think of the bridge when Sicily is mentioned. The perception of a certain region changes completely."

Perceptions are likely to change also in Sicily, where islanders still refer to the mainland as "the continent" and an excited television reporter once told his audience that fans had come "all the way from Italy" to assist at a sporting event.

Messina and Reggio Calabria at the toe of the boot would in effect merge into one large metropolitan area. "It's as if a 400-kilometer (645-mile) distance were suddenly reduced to three," said Achille Parisi, a Stretto di Messina manager who in his youth participated in a Sicilian separatist movement. "It will be a real shock."

Travel time would be cut significantly and traffic would as much as double within four years after completion of the link, according to Stretto di Messina. Still, doubts about the validity of the project — bridge or tunnel — persist, and not only among environmentalists.

The fact that Sicily and Calabria are strongholds of organized crime causes some fear of bloodletting in the battle for contracts that an infrastructure project of this proportion is likely to unleash. But Stretto di Messina officials argue that the kind of technology required is way out of the Mafia's reach.

It is now up to Parliament, which in the past has proven rather lukewarm on the Strait of Messina link, to approve the 40 billion lire recommended in the 1991 budget provisions for the project.

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DIRECTOR GENERAL

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- supporting its members through training, information networks, publications and policy development
- promoting the growth of consumer organizations, particularly in developing countries
- representing consumer interests to international agencies and policy makers

The Director General (currently based in The Hague but could be located elsewhere) is responsible to the Executive Committee and Council for the management of the organization. He or she must manage and lead the organization as a whole, represent IOCU at high level international meetings and give public presentations of IOCU's work and policies. Candidates should be familiar with working in, or with, international organizations and demonstrate the administrative and managerial skills necessary to co-ordinate the finances and work of the regional offices. Experience in fund raising from aid foundations and government agencies would be an advantage.

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Candidates will possess 5-10 years of business development and/or sales and marketing experience, preferably in heavy industrial products. Interested candidates should write, enclosing their CV and salary details, to: **HARNISCHFEGER GMBH, Robert Koch, Managing Director - Strasse 8, D-6106 Weiterstadt, Germany.** Equal opportunity employer.

P&H Harnischfeger

EXECUTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE

C.E.O. WANTED
Entrepreneurial chief executive required for recently established international insurance-reinsurance company incorporated in Netherlands Antilles to promote business worldwide. Domicile of applicant not important. Must be capable of running business in total. Equity position. Fax resume in confidence to: Director of Insurance, (213) 550-6104, Los Angeles, California.

WANTED:
THREE PORTFOLIO MANAGERS
To manage U.S. $35,000,000. Must be affiliated with European Financial Institution. Best 2-year performer will receive additional U.S. $100,000.00 to manage - award to be in 90 days. Reply FAX U.S. (714) 432-6533.

STOCKBROKER
To develop European market Position located in S.E. U.S.A. Please forward resumes to: Reply Box 5268, I.H.T., 850 Third Ave, 10th fl, NY, NY 10022

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

EXECUTIVE AVAILABLE
33 year old Danish entrepreneur, with multidisciplinary technical and commercial business experience achieved through general management and management consultancy or executive position in high volume manufacturing industry MSc. in MIS and Operation Management. Special subject business development. 7 yrs experience with proven track record. Perfect English, German, French and Scandinavian languages. Box 2157, IHT, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

AMERICAN BANK/BUSINESS MGR. seeks Swiss based management/PB rep position. Inter-personal skills. Call Richard-Calif. 1/707/545-8615.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

FRENCH 51, Electro-Mech engineering background extensive int'l experience on energy & power gen projects with project management, engineering, commercial & consultancy activities. Mostly involved in overseas jobs in part/long term assignment in Far East. Fluent English, good Spanish and German would study every opportunity even part time basis. Based in Paris, willing to travel. Box 2162, IHT, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

INT'L TRADE MANAGER 36, American citizen, 5 yrs. intl trade experience, (3 abroad), looking for sales management position. Free to travel & relocate overseas. Fully bi-lingual, French-English, MA int affairs, MBA, intl trade law. From top level schools. Tel: 508-757-5887/Fax: 508-797-4005 USA.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, retired few months ago from business (abroad) is looking for new activity as agent/representative or other adequate occupation in north Italy. Willing to travel. Write: Int'l Herald Tribune, Box 7033, Via Cosella 6, 20122 Milano

PARIS BASED OXFORD GRADUATE (female), with French, Italian, Spanish, proven record in sales, experience in film production, publishing & the media, & interested in social issues, is open to challenging part-time job. Box 2147, IHT, 92521 Neuilly Cdx, France

INTERNATIONAL MARKETING & Business Development - Swiss based executive, Vice President level, U.S. citizen, ready for challenge. Available for Swiss, European or int'l assignments short/long term. Fax Lausanne, Switzerland + 41-21 824-2192

CONSULTANT/BANKER, Dutchman, 36, LLM. Excellent English, German, French, some Hungarian; merchant banking and commercial background, open-minded person; seeks international position. Available from July 1st. Tel-Fax. Holland + 31 70-3503861.

EASTERN EUROPE DIRECTOR, 42, 15 years international business, Native Russian, US citizen, successful distribution for major computer company in Eastern Europe and USSR. Connections!! Fax- 708-256-5547 USA

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE EXECUTIVE, well experienced, American citizen, fully bilingual French-English. Free to travel. Seeks sales management job. Also available for short term missions. Fax: PARIS (33-1) 47 70 07 86.

JOURNALIST/EDITOR, dual national, fully bilingual, top experience including US news magazine, seeks Paris-based editorial post or style/features assignments. Paris (1) 4608 5213 or Box 2097 IHT, 92521 Neuilly Cdx, France

INT'L SALES MANAGER, 44, Swiss, since 10 years in Asia-Pacific, experience in luxury consumer products, seeks Co. who want to expand in these countries. For more details please fax to No: 49-2421-84882

EXECUTIVE WITH HIGH Business experience, 7 languages fluently, headquartered in Europe is looking for any short, medium or long term commercial business. Reply Box 2161, I.H.T., 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

The British Council in Paris is recruiting for its Library

A BRITISH LIBRARY DOCUMENT SUPPLY CENTRE ASSISTANT

Part-time (17½ hours per week).
On limited contract, with the possibility of a future full-time permanent post.
Salary from 4870 francs per month.
Candidates should be bilingual (English/French), have sound secretarial & operational skills, including word processing. Library experience an advantage.
Send CV, handwritten covering letter and photo by 19 April 1991 to:
Libraries and Books Officer
The British Council
9-11 rue de Constantine
75007 PARIS

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

GAL/GUY FRIDAY
For French subsidiary of USA apparel company. Located in Chelles near Paris. Must be bilingual French/English with knowledge of German/Italian or Spanish. Excellent skills needed, self-starter with French working papers. Resume Paris Fax 64/21/50/06 or New York Fax 718-706-1676

MAJOR TRANSLATION COMPANY HIRING
Experienced technical translators for salaried employment.
(Native English required).
Contact- CTT,
46, rue Auguste Blanqui,
94250 Gentilly, FRANCE.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE For U.S. dental manufacturer to cover European countries. Extensive travel. Fluent English, German & Italian. Prefer U.S. citizen living in Europe. Salary plus commission. Send resume, salary history, & recent photograph to: Wylde Research, Inc., 2222 Mot Springs Rd., Carson City, NV 89706 USA. Tel: 702-887-7500, Fax: 702-882-7952

QUALITY PROFESSIONALS needed to perform supplier inspections/audit surveys for mechanical & electronic related products in Netherlands. Quality Associates, 19900 Beach Blvd., Huntington Beach, Ca. 92648 Tel (714) 964-6744 or Fax: resume (714) 964-6855.

DOCUMENTATION COMPANY - CORBEIL 91 - seeks TRANSLATOR ENGLISH mother tongue, electronic computer. Send CV & salary required to Box 2128, I.H.T., 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

GUIDED MISSILE ENGINEERS Hawk/Sparrow test and development engineers wanted for long well paid contract. Please Fax resume quoting ref MF0191 to UK No. + 44 223 845835 confidentiality guaranteed

OVERSEAS POSITIONS Hundreds of top paying positions. All occupations. FREE DETAILS: Overseas Employment Services, Dept HT, Box 460, Mt. Royal, Quebec, Canada H3P 3C7.

PARIS PROFESSIONAL Photographers with working papers needed for part time teaching. Multi-media & teaching experience preferred. Fine art photographers welcome. Call 1-4577 3966

SEEKING YOUNG dynamic assistant manager for Paris restaurant. Bilingual with valid working papers. Free now. Reply Box 2159, I.H.T., 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

HAVE AMERICAN PASSPORT WILL TRAVEL!
Organized, intelligent, loyal, logical yet feminine & attractive, well-travelled female with Doctorate seeks challenging **PA/Travel Companion/CEO** Secretary position. Experience: Confidential transactions, import/export, merchandising, PR, publishing, typesetting & computers, knowledge Arabic, Chinese & French, comfortable in diplomatic circles. Wallis, 141 W. 74 St., NYC 10023 USA Tel/Fax: 212-580-1153

ECONOMIST, organiser, UN expert, 3rd world experience, analytical, reliable. Tel: (49) 83213636. Fax: (49) 89587788

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

SECRETARY P.A.
French/English, German, Spanish
Experience set up, administration
Trusts, foundations,
affiliate companies
Import-Export business, basic accounting, Word-Processor, computers.
EEC, CH and US work permits
Seeks employment with legal firm, bank or similar. Please write to:
Cipher 18-115057, Publicitas
CH-1211 Geneva 3

HAITIAN MALE, 30, Swiss work permit, Int'l Baccalaureat (Geneva) & A.A. Liberal Art (USA). Studied in Paris, Montreal, Geneva, Los Angeles. Speaks French/English/some German. Int'l culture & education. Experiences as intermediary for int'l projects U.S. art organization & Argentinian import/export in barter deal. Looking for post in private or int'l company in SWITZERLAND. Fax: 41 +1 / 2730422.

FRENCH university degree in languages, Italian woman, 30, fluent French, English & Arabic, currently learning German. Experienced in language teaching/translations & import/export, seeks position in Germany. Tel: (49) 69-746491 or Box 2836, I.H.T., Friedrichstr. 15, D-6000 Frankfurt/Main

MULTILINGUAL Assistant/Secretary, 39, German, perfect French and English, basic Italian, long international experience in industry, political and press organisations, requires interesting position in Rome. Write to: Ingrid Aouane, Jakob-Mager-Str. 26, D-5300 Bonn 1, Germany.

PERFECTLY bilingual looks for part-time work, translations/lessons in English/Italian. Caroline Tel: (39-2) 7532259.

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

WOMAN, 26, GERMAN, fluent in English, Spanish, Swedish and French. Legal US work permit. 4 years in show business, radio announcer, DJ, organizer, seeks position (also other fields), prefer NYC. Please contact: Box 2835, I.H.T., Friedrichstr. 15, D-6000 Frankfurt/Main, Germany.

FRENCH WOMAN, 33, HEC, fluent English & Spanish, free to relocate, inventive, perseverant & charismatic. Experience 10 yrs int'l TV & movies as well as PR + multimedia P.A. and audio visual communication. Please fax 33-1-47.57.78.10

ENGLISHMAN seeks position, Personal assistant/secretary, organiser/chauffeur etc. Any interesting position. Free to travel, knowledge of Arabic. Please reply to Box 3095, I.H.T., 63 Long Acre, London, WC2E 9JH

YOUNG LADY SERIOUS seeks position as assistant to business man to arrange stay in Paris: pick-up of airport, appointments, hotel/restaurant reservations, French/Italian. Free to travel. Tel: 1-42.45.36.86 or leave message

BRITISH MALE STUDENT, seeks employment July-August in Paris. Experience in journalism, photography, catering, retailing. All serious offers considered. Reply to Box 3099, I.H.T., 63 Long Acre, London, WC2E 9JH

AMERICAN, SWISS PERMIT C, 25, seeks paid summer internship with int'l bank in Geneva or Lausanne. Languages: English, French, German, Italian. Contact: K. Howell, c/o Wolf, Rue de Crozier 3 B, CH-1020 Renens.

LINGUISTIC, BILINGUAL U.S. B.N. leaves to Paris in May '91 & seeks full or part-time job. Fax (US: 406-363-6406

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

DYNAMIC FRENCH WOMAN in her 30s, fluent in English, Japanese & Chinese seeks creative part-time employment as coordinator, translator, or interpreter. Tel: Paris (1) 43.47.01.64. Fax (1) 43.36.03.96.

INT'L EXPERIENCE former cosmetic model/actress, 10 yrs social & cruise director on world class ships, well traveled. Teacher/Manager, hosted T.V. show, M.A. in Social Science. R. Arthur, 3107 Cody, Medford, OR 97504

MANAGER - TEACHER - SAILOR Seeks work/sailing life combination. Enthusiastic female-40's. Competent. Reliable. Top administrative skills. P.O. Box 235, Jamestown, NY 14702 USA

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, 35, SEEKS position in the middle East or Europe as a valet/chauffeur/handyman. Speaks fluent English and French. Call London 081 200 5915

YOUNG GERMAN LAWYER looks for a job in an office (lawyers's) or industry in English speaking country. Tel: (49)-6201-57365. Steinlinger Peter, Hauptstr. 65, 6945 Hirschberg, Germany

FEMALE, MBA, computer literate, business experience, multi-lingual, seeks career opportunity. Call in Los Angeles (213)278-1170 USA.

ATTRACTIVE LADY, educated in Switzerland, fluent English, French, Spanish, seeks position as PR/travel companion. Tel: Paris (1) 42 40 51 09

EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

TEACHERS, AMERICAN OR ENGLISH, bilingual, experienced, full time. Valid working papers. Tel: Cybele League at Paris (1) 42.89.18.36.(1 - 6pm).

EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH LANGUAGE SCHOOL specialized in business English for executives seeks director of planning for presentation, sales, and scheduling of in-school courses, pedagogical coordination & follow-up of students. Organizational qualities a must, teaching experience appreciated. C.V. & handwritten letter to Box 2148, I.H.T., 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE full-time (39 hours per week, 9am to 5pm) experienced teacher for adults, Monday (near Paris). F8000 net. (16) 9983 8934

EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

URGENTLY REQUIRED: Experienced teachers of English for adult classes in Paris and suburbs, teaching posts immediately available. Please contact us as soon as possible, Jacob Steel, SECM, 66, avenue des Champs Elysees, 75008 Paris. Tel: (1) 45.62.73.75.

LANGUAGE SCHOOL seeks full time or part time novice English teachers. Must have EEC Passport or valid working papers. Call (1) 42 56 44 25

QUALIFIED TEACHERS OF ENGLISH required. Free to start now. Call ELE (1) 42 64 76 24 Paris.

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هكذا من الأصل

Thais Warned About AIDS In Sex Industry

Reuter

BANGKOK — All but one of 18 Thai teenage prostitutes taken by policemen into custody in a Bangkok suburb are infected with the AIDS virus, health workers said Wednesday.

They said the infection rate among the girls, aged 14 to 19, showed that Thailand's huge sex industry was helping to spread an AIDS epidemic among the general public.

"The girls going out into the general population, and the constantly moving relationship between the brothel and the customer, are the key factors," World Health Organization representative William Rodney said.

A report by Thailand's Development Research Institute in March said that nearly one in every 10 prostitutes and pregnant women tested in Bangkok was infected with the virus that causes AIDS, and that the disease was spreading to heterosexuals.

NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Société Générale Profit Drops 25%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The first of the big French banks to report profit for 1990, Societe Generale, said Wednesday that its consolidated net plunged 25 percent to 2.68 billion francs ($471.e million).

But the bank, which left its dividend unchanged at 15 francs a share, said that tighter cost controls and a recovery in financial markets should help profits regain ground in 1991.

"The board felt that the bank's state of health allowed an unchanged dividend," Chairman Marc Vienot told a news conference.

Societe Generale's earnings will be followed by those of Banque Nationale de Paris on next Thursday and Crédit Lyonnais the following day.

Analysts had expected all three banks to report poor earnings for 1990 as they faced a rise in the cost of funds, an economic slowdown, poor capital markets and stiff domestic competition.

They added that they would be paying close attention to hints about how 1991 is shaping up.

"1991 almost has to be better, the question is by how much?" said William Vincent of the brokerage UBS/Phillips & Drew in London. He added that "the big imponderable remains provisions for bad debts."

Société Générale, generally considered to be the most prudent of French banks in terms of provisions, set aside 6.79 billion francs to cover bad debts and general risks in 1990, up from 4.82 billion in 1989.

Mr. Vienot said the main factors behind this increase were unspecified international commercial risks, the failure of some countries to service debt and the hefty 1.3 billion francs that were set aside to cover the depreciation of securities holdings.

But Mr. Vienot said this latter factor was one reason for being optimistic about 1991 — stock prices have picked up substantially since Dec. 31, the date for valuing the portfolio.

Bank officials said that the 1991 accounts should also benefit from the agreement that commercial banks reached with Brazil this week on the resumption of interest payments, which could lead to a full debt-restructuring agreement.

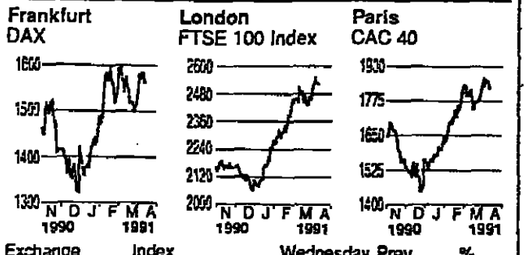
Société Générale set aside 850 million francs to cover Brazil's failure to service its debt in 1990.

Mr. Vienot said that provisions for the 10 main problem countries now cover 65 percent of outstanding loans to them. They account for 71 percent of the bank's country debt risks.

He said some new provisions had been made for risks in eastern European countries, but not for the Soviet Union.

(Reuters, AFP)

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	95.40	96.80	-1.45
Brussels	Stock Index	5799.19	5818.87	-0.34
Frankfurt	DAX	1561.89	1582.11	-1.28
Frankfurt	FAZ	866.55	677.11	-1.56
Helsinki	HEX	1162.60	1172.50	-0.84
London	Financial Times 30	1992.20	1998.00	-0.29
London	FTSE 100	2518.80	2527.20	-0.33
Madrid	General Index	279.00	281.12	-0.75
Milan	MIB	1152.00	1157.00	-0.43
Paris	CAC 40	1816.92	1845.96	-1.57
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	1043.80	1053.20	-0.89
Vienna	Stock Index	580.78	585.37	-0.78
Zurich	SBS	618.30	625.10	-1.09

Sources: Reuters, AFP — International Herald Tribune

Treuhand Plans Commercial Paper

Reuters

BERLIN — The agency in charge of selling state-owned eastern German companies to the private sector said Wednesday it plans to raise money with the largest commercial paper program since the January introduction of the short-term funding instruments in Germany.

An official of the Treuhandanstalt said the volume and timing of the issue would depend on market conditions, but bankers in Frankfurt said it would be the largest such program in Germany, exceeding 500 million Deutsche marks ($297.8 million).

The Treuhand needs billions of marks to keep companies afloat and service old debts of eastern German concerns, far more than could be raised by selling the generally unprofitable concerns. Commercial paper, unsecured notes usually issued for periods of one to three months, is often used as an alternative to bank loans.

Bankers said the Treuhand had taken up short-term funding directly from banks. Issuing commercial paper would enable it to tap the markets at somewhat more favorable rates. "They really need the flexibility," one banker said.

Treuhand officials have said the agency's financing needs would rise to 28 billion DM in 1991, compared with expected revenue of 14 billion DM.

The Treuhand, which controls more than 9,000 companies with four million employees, was thrust into the limelight last week when its president, Detlev K. Rohwedder, was shot dead at his Düsseldorf home. The leftist Red Army Faction claimed responsibility.

Flask Maker Targeted

Reuter

TOKYO — Nippon Sanso KK, which makes Thermos flasks, said Wednesday it is negotiating to buy a former East German company, which would mark the first such purchase by a Japanese concern.

A spokesman said Nippon Sanso was in talks with Glasring Thuringen AG to buy a flask unit. He would not name the company, but the financial daily Nihon Kezai Shimbun said it is Langewiesener Thermos GmbH.

GERMANY: *Bank Chief Urges Bonn Plan for East*

(Continued from first finance page)

two banks in various projects in the "opening of Eastern Europe," but added that such plans were "more vision than reality" at present.

The bank also reported Wednesday that its partial operating profit, the standard barometer for German bank profit, rose by 18.3 percent to 1,387 billion Deutsche marks ($825 million) for the group and by 22.5 percent to 985 million DM for the parent bank.

Mr. Seipp said that an estimate showing full operating profit of 1.5 billion DM for the group and 1.1 billion DM for the parent bank was "approximately correct." The bank does not publish figures for this category, which consists of the partial operating result plus dealings in foreign exchange and securities.

Total assets of the group rose 12.7 percent to 216 billion DM and those of the parent climbed 16.3 percent to 145.4 billion DM.

The bank also allocated a record amount to its loan loss reserves for country risks. Mr. Seipp said that more than 60 percent of the "perceived" risks are now covered and he calculated that group exposure totaled 5.3 billion DM at the end of last year despite debt relief granted to Mexico and Venezuela.

Mr. Seipp also said the Soviet foreign trade bank has not fallen behind in its payments and Commerzbank was not following the lead of some other banks who have begun to list the Soviet Union as a problem debtor country.

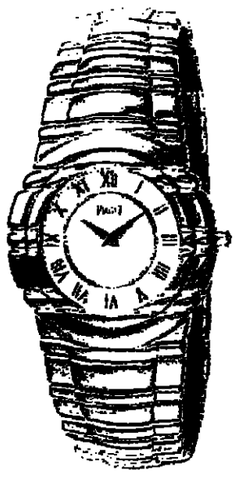
Total To Close 26% Of Its French Stations

Reuters

PARIS — The French oil firm Total-Compagnie Française des Pétroles said on Wednesday it plans to close 26 percent of its gas stations in France by 1993, reducing its workforce to 6,320 people from 7,975.

Total executives told a meeting of analysts that the firm expected to cut back the number of stations in France to 3,050 from 4,135.

Be Piaget.
Don't show your hand.



Tanagra

PIAGET

JOAILLIER EN HORLOGERIE DEPUIS 1874
GENÈVE

AMEX

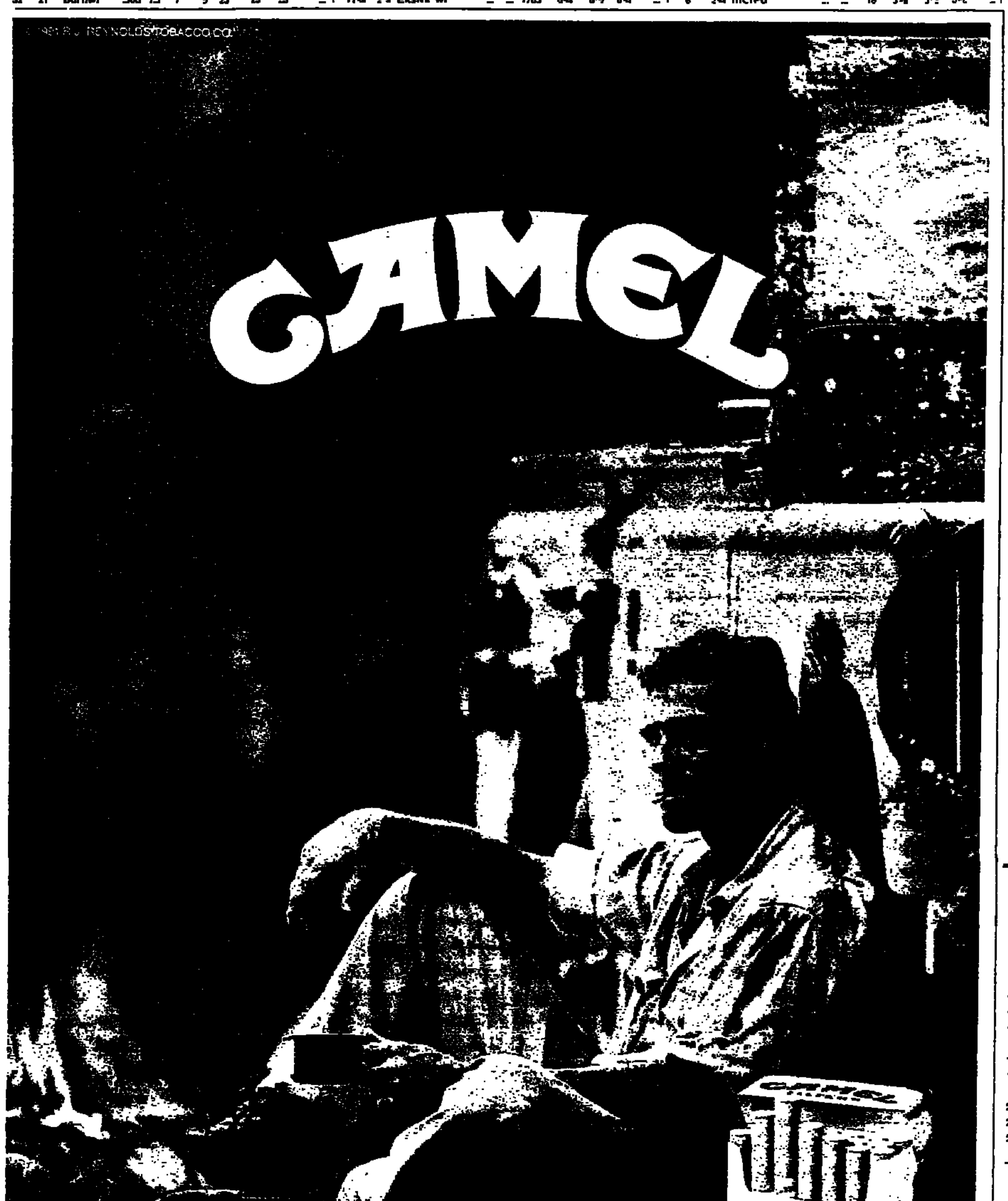
Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M. Ch'ge
[illegible]									

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.



NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

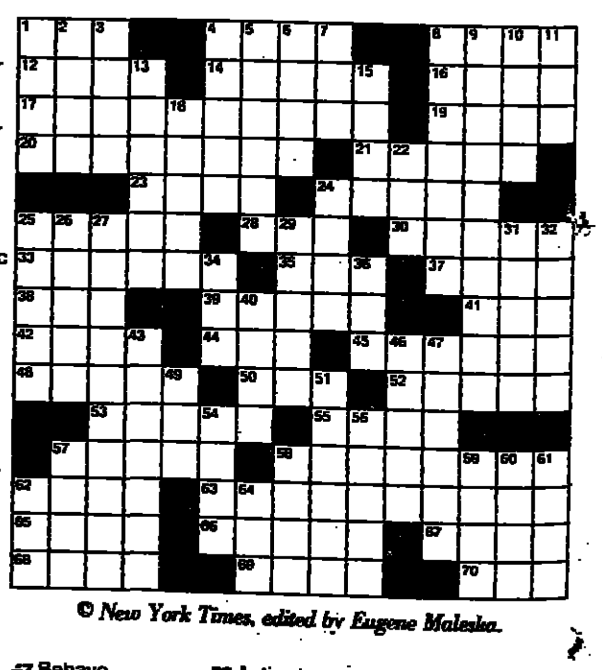
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M. Ch'ge
[illegible]									

ACROSS

1 Leader of a diminutive septet
4 Information
8 Not fully closed
12 Part of Q.E.F.
14 Calabrian's land
16 Bantu-speaking S. African group
17 Earl is missing
19 Vehicle for junior
20 Certain laces
21 Polisher
23 Zola heroine
24 Sidekick
25 To the point that
28 —— Carpenter, Lady Bird's secretary
30 Drugstore cowboy
33 Yellowstone attraction
35 Put down
37 Golfer Ballesteros
38 West role
39 Ancient mall
41 Reasoning power
42 Porter's "—— a Kick Out of You"
44 Word play
45 Famed Italian art patrons
48 Shoulder expression
50 Edinburgh wear
52 Perle of parties: 1889-1975
53 Units on wheels
55 Take —— view of (frown on)
57 Mail, in Marseilles
58 Trainees of sorts
62 Western mountain
63 Eva is missing
65 Rail
66 Thundering
67 Kind of blue
68 People generally
69 Barley beards
70 Greek personification of night

DOWN

1 —— vu (already seen)
2 Spoken
3 Arrived
4 Burgundy and mustard center
5 Like some music
6 Creates leather
7 Pub serving
8 Adds
9 Lee is missing
10 "—— at the Races," Marx Brothers classic
11 Verge
13 Zina Garrison's forte
15 North Sea feeder
18 Climb
22 Miss Piggy's pronoun
24 Tyrant
25 Jamaican citrus fruits
26 Paddock sound
27 Mary is missing
29 Actress Massey
31 Throw out
32 Neural networks
34 Emulate Vanilla Ice
36 Kind of bean or tree
40 Card game
43 Weld from N.Y.C.
46 Gives off
47 Behave
49 Rod
51 Mellifluous Anderson
54 Former British Open champ
56 Activists
57 Milne character
58 Place for a figurehead
59 —— Carlo Menotti
60 Turn green?
61 Charon's river
62 He defeated T.E.D.
64 Basso Berberian



© *New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.*

Solution to Previous Puzzle

BATON	SAGA	SALT	
OGIVE	ALAR	PLEA	
TENET	SETA	ALAN	
HEARTTHROB	DESK		
TEA	TRIDENTS		
MEN	DUDE	CAW	
ALEC	NUDE	MOTIF	
ISOLATE	CHARADE		
MENUS	LACE	KILT	
BET	SELF	LEE	
WASSAILS	LIE		
ABET	DIAMONDJIM		
GENE	BLUE	AGAVE	
ELSA	ILLS	LAVER	
SEEK	TETH	ERASE	

Thailand's CP Group Is Extending Its Influence

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

BANGKOK — The political connections of executives in the Charoen Pokphand companies highlight the widespread influence of a Thailand-based group that has emerged in the past decade as one of the world's largest agro-industrial empires.

Dhanin Chearavanont, chairman and chief executive of the group, wound up a recent interview by explaining that he had to rush off to take part in the inaugural session of Thailand's interim national assembly.

Another senior executive of the group was also appointed to the new assembly after a Thai military junta toppled the elected government of Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhaven in February.

And third CP executive has become a member of the interim government.

The conglomerate infuriated some business rivals and triggered an internal party feud that almost brought down the Chatichai government when it was awarded an official concession in October to install three million fiber-optic telephone lines in Thailand at a cost of 150 billion baht ($5.92 billion) over the next five years.

Analysts say the CP group's extensive political and business connections in in Asia, Europe and the United States have helped it emerge as an economic giant.

"In many ways, the group represents the new face of Thailand," said John Johnstone, managing director of Tara Consultancy group, a business research and information company.

Like Thailand — which has achieved rapid economic growth in past few years by reducing reliance on traditional agriculture and generating an array of export-oriented industries — CP companies have strengthened international connections, applied modern technology to rural activities and diversified into growth areas such as petrochemicals, property development, telecommunications and manufacturing.

The group is in the midst of a five-year investment program costing nearly $400 million.

The program includes a major push into real estate in Bangkok and other areas of Thailand using land bought cheaply years ago for agriculture.

It also includes a joint venture petrochemical plant on the country's eastern seaboard with Solvay & Co., the Belgian chemicals giant.

But the core of CP group activities in its main production bases — Thailand, China, Indonesia, Turkey, Portugal and Malaysia — remain livestock feedmills, as well as the production and processing of chicken, prawn, fish and pork. The processed foods are exported to Japan, Europe and the United States.

Chuk Kwan Ting, an analyst at Hoare Govett Asia Ltd. in Hong Kong, attributes the success of the CP group — which began in Bangkok as a small agricultural import-export firm founded by two Chinese immigrants in 1921 — to its highly integrated poultry industry.

"The formula is essentially one which controls the pricing of feeds and chicks to contract farmers, followed by guaranteed chicken buy-back and processing," she said.

Company executives said that while farmers benefit, the system also allows the group to cut costs and produce cheaper goods for consumers using economies of scale, scientific farming methods based on technology supplied mainly by U.S. companies, and modern processing techniques.

Vertical integration, which in Thailand extends into control of retail outlets and fast-food franchises such as Kentucky Fried Chicken, is also being applied to other areas of group operation, including the fast-growing prawn business.

Mr. Dhanin, a son of one of the two immigrant brothers from China who founded the CP group, said that negotiations to set up feedmills and chicken breeding farms in the Soviet Union and Vietnam are at an advanced stage.

The group already controls much of the market for poultry and prawn production in Thailand. It has 15 large agro-industrial projects in China, several in Indonesia and two in Turkey. Analysts said the CP group is the fifth-largest multinational feedmill producer.

"By moving into countries with good growth potential, our goal is to be No. 1 in the world," said Mr. Dhanin.

David Scott, Bangkok representative of W.I. Carr (Far East) Ltd., said that the CP group seemed set to become "the dominant business empire in Thailand" by the year 2000.

But its size and influence are understated because only a relatively small portion of the group is publicly owned.

Analysts say that of some 225 companies in the group, five are listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand, two each in Hong Kong and Indonesia and one in Taiwan.

Mr. Dhanin and other members of the family that founded the CP group own and control most of its businesses. Among them are the telecommunications and petrochemical projects, trading firms, numerous feedmills, livestock production, retail stores, restaurants, motorcycle and truck assembly plants, a brewery and manufacturing plants.

The largest of the five firms listed in Thailand, Charoen Pokphand Feedmill Co., ranks eleventh among the top 50 local companies. It made a after-tax profit of 684 million baht in 1990 on sales of 7.5 billion baht ($296 million).

CP executives said that group sales amounted to $2.9 billion in 1990 and would pass $3 billion in 1991. But they did not give profit, debt or asset-valuation figures for the group.

CP Pokphand Co., the international flagship and holding company of the group, is listed in London as well as Hong Kong. Analysts said that about 70 percent of CP Pokphand is owned by Pakeman Co., a private firm incorporated in Liberia and controlled by Mr. Dhanin and two relatives.

The analysts said that a major challenge facing the group in the next few years will be to persuade investors and banks, who will have to provide the funds essential for expansion, that the conglomerate was being managed in the interests of its shareholders and creditors, as well as family members.

Some stockbrokers said that the existence of private and publicly listed companies in the group in the same line of business had given rise to suspicions that the family was engaged in tax minimization.

They said rapid expansion of the group had been accompanied by rights issues for listed companies and sustained dilution of earnings and share values.

Mr. Dhanin said he was aware that the group had been "criticized for being enigmatic." A lot of companies in the group were in the same line of business "for competition, not for tax purposes," he insisted.

The group is coming under increasingly critical scrutiny as it embarks on massive expansion projects in areas such as telecommunications, retailing, petrochemicals and property development in which it has no traditional expertise and where payback times tend to be long.

CP executives said that the group has made a practice of hiring competent professional managers to run its operations and turning to foreign partners where it lacked the necessary expertise.

When the 25-year concession to build and operate the network was awarded in October, critics asserted that the CP group lacked telecommunications expertise and had been allowed to take too big a share of revenue at the expense of consumers who would have to pay higher installation fees.

But Chaleo Souvannikitti, group senior vice president and corporate venture adviser, rejected allegations of impropriety. "We went through a rigorous selection procedure and none of the losers complained," he said. "There is a market here for this service that is ready and waiting."

Yuan Cut May Signal Loosening

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China cut the value of the yuan by about 1 percent against the U.S. dollar in a move analysts said could be the beginning of loosened controls on the tightly managed currency.

"This is a highly significant move," a Western diplomat said Wednesday. "If they devalue by many small steps every two weeks or every month, basically following the market value, it is a step toward de facto convertibility."

Effective from the close of business Tuesday, the yuan was worth 5.2589 to the dollar, down from 5.2090 — 0.95 percent lower according to the International Monetary Fund method of calculating.

The move was not formally announced, appearing first in a routine message about currency rates issued daily by the official New China News Agency.

Officials at the State Administration of Exchange Control, an arm of the central bank, were reluctant to discuss the new rate.

"It is not convenient to explain," one official said.

Western economists here said they were unsure of the reason for the adjustment.

"We can only hope it is an immediate step to a further devaluation or shows a gradual devaluation," one diplomat said.

Foreign bankers and diplomats said before the move the yuan was about 10 percent overvalued compared to black market rates.

China carried out two substantial devaluations in December 1989 and in November 1990.

China has two kinds of money: foreign exchange certificates and renminbi, which are officially at par.

Foreign exchange certificates were created for foreigners to insulate them from the local economy, though FECs are now widely held by Chinese. The certificates are issued in return for hard currency and are exchangeable; renminbi, which mean "people's money," cannot be converted.

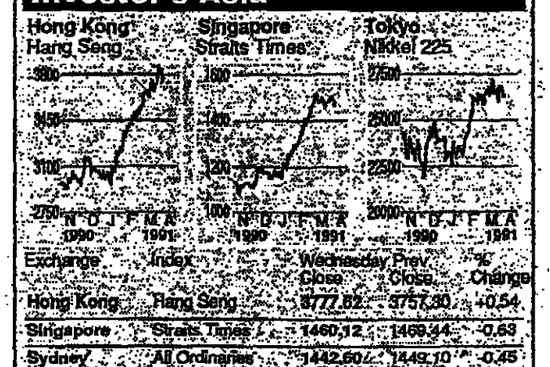
Western bankers said the government wanted eventually to do away with the dual system, but concerns over political and economic consequences have blocked reform.

Beijing's foreign exchange reserves topped $25.8 billion at the end of last September.

China has not released data on the size of its foreign debt recently, but diplomats and economists said the country was fully capable of meeting its obligations.

(Reuters, AFP)

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3777.82	3757.30	+0.54
Singapore	Straits Times	1460.12	1469.44	-0.63
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1442.60	1449.10	-0.45
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	26268.86	26317.39	-0.18
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	572.28	572.44	-0.03
Bangkok	SET	882.75	885.75	-0.34
Seoul	Composite Stock	645.75	646.04	-0.04
Taipei	Weighted Price	5383.68	5349.76	+0.28
Manila	Composite	1067.68	N.A.	
Jakarta	Stock Index	412.07	410.79	+0.31
New Zealand	Barclays	1367.91	1367.78	+0.01
Bombay	National Index	N.Q.	821.05	

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Inter-Korean Trade Link

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — South Korea approved on Wednesday the first direct trade with North Korea, allowing a southern company to barter rice for coal and cement, a unification ministry official said.

The contract was concluded recently in Tokyo, and the official said the deal was approved by Deputy Prime Minister Choi Ho-joong, who is also unification minister.

Cheonji Trading Co. will exchange 5,000 tons of rice for 30,000 tons of anthracite and 11,000 tons of cement. The North Korean partner is Kumgangsan International Trade Development Co.

The goods will be shipped in a third country's vessels via the southern port of Inchon and the northern port of Nampo.

Indirect trade between the Koreas, which have no normal transport or communication links, is carried out mainly through Hong Kong and China.

Indirect trade amounted to $22.3 million in 1989 and $25.6 million in 1990. During the first three months of this year, the value of trade increased sharply, with South Korea importing $29.1 million and exporting $10.2 million of goods.

Seoul imported such products as hot coil steel, zinc, potatoes, frozen fish and raw silk from Pyongyang while exporting to the north electronic goods, textiles, cigarette filters and jackets. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Weekly net asset value
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
on 08-04-1991 U.S. $238.26
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
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Indonesia Plans to Bar Foreigners From Logging

Reuters

JAKARTA — Indonesia, hoping to boost the role of local businesses in the forestry industry, will not extend logging licenses for foreign investors, a Forestry Ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

Five of about 580 concerns holding logging concessions are joint ventures with foreign companies. Most of their licenses expire this year. "We will not extend their logging licenses and they should divest their shares to their domestic partners," the spokesman said.

Starting next year Indonesia will also prohibit wood-processing companies and those holding forest concessions from employing foreigners. The spokesman said the 580 or so foreigners who work in the forestry sector should leave their jobs by December. But the government will still allow foreign investment in the wood-processing industry.

Indonesia also will not extend the licenses of local concessionaires who fail to develop their logging areas in accordance with government rules, including those on reforestation. About seven companies are likely to lose their licences, according to the forestry ministry.

Indonesia, which has the largest area of tropical forest in the world after Brazil, now imposes stiff penalties for cutting trees illegally.

Cavendish Shareholders Reject Bid

Reuters

HONG KONG — Minority shareholders of Cavendish International Holdings Ltd. rejected on Wednesday a 4.1 billion Hong Kong dollar ($526.0 million) bid from Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. to buy the 34.72 percent of the company it does not already own.

Hutchison Whampoa offered 4.10 Hong Kong dollars a share on Feb. 5, to buy out the minority shareholders in Cavendish, a real estate company that also has interests in hotels, energy and electronics. The price had been criticized as too low by analysts and shareholders, although the stock was trading at 3.83 dollars just before the bid and ended Wednesday at 4.00 dollars, unchanged for the day.

"Obviously it's an unfair offer," said one investor. "In 1987, we were asked for a one-for-five rights issue in Cavendish at 4.30 dollars a share. Now Hutchison only offered us 4.10 dollars."

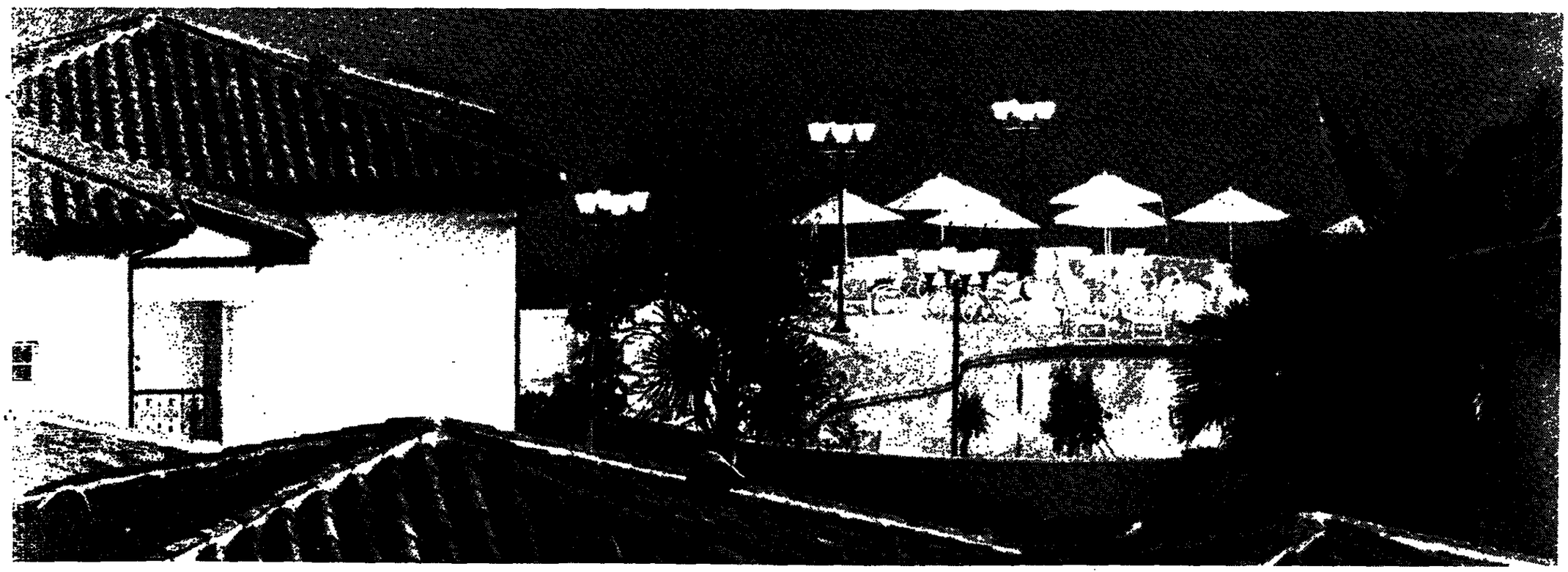
Two shareholder votes were held on Wednesday. The first was at a meeting ordered by Hong Kong's Supreme Court to establish whether investors generally accepted the proposal. In that ballot, 791 shareholders, or 59.58 percent of minority shareholders eligible to vote, approved the measure, falling short of the court's 75 percent approval requirement.

Following the court-ordered meeting, minority shareholders voted against the bid at an extraordinary general meeting. In a show of hands, two people voted to take up the offer and 38 to reject it.

Hutchison Whampoa is the flagship company of the investor Li Kashing. It is 40.31 percent-owned by Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd. Hutchison's stock rose 40 cents, to 15.30 Hong Kong dollars after the vote on Wednesday, while Cheung Kong gained 30 cents, to 18.20.

Simon Murray, managing director of Hutchison and of Cavendish, said the latter concern would run its businesses as usual. Cavendish owns 33.37 percent of Hongkong Electric Holdings Ltd. and 21.5 percent of Husky Oil Ltd.of Canada. It also has interests in real estate and hotels.

"The purpose of the privatization was to streamline business. Even though it failed, we as management will keep an eye on improving efficiency to streamline the business," Mr. Murray said, adding Hutchison does not plan another bid.



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SPORTS

Europe: The Poor Relation No More

Under Ballesteros's Banner, Tour and Its Golfers Have Been Enriched

By Alan Page
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Swiping at the ball one-handed, Mark James of Britain played a round of the 1978 Italian Open, on the Pevero course in Sardinia, in 111 shots. James was something of a poker-faced rebel and his round had a polemical edge to it: He was disgusted with the shortage of caddies at continental European golf tournaments. He could have broken 100, he said. "But I had to play around the edges of the lakes."

Anecdotes like these, relished as they are, now are but echoes from the European Tour's more casual past. When Severiano Ballesteros, then 22, won the first of his three British Open titles at Lytham, England, in July 1979, and announced that his victory was not just for Spain but all of Europe, it was neither simple foresight nor diplomatic phrase-making but a passionate statement of intent.

The Spaniard's professional career started in 1974. The following year, the modern PGA European Tour, known at first as the European Tour Players' Division, was launched. Ballesteros's banner-carrying brilliance was to be inextricably linked to the financial and competitive takeoff of golf in Europe, particularly in the tremendous collective thrust given the tour by successive Ryder Cup victories and what has become Europe's six-year unbroken tenure of the trophy.

Ballesteros's influence was not limited to his record 46 European titles, his five Grand Slam triumphs, his 60 victories worldwide and his five inspirational Ryder Cup performances. Along with the swagger, the intensity and the inventive shot-making went a sense of mission. Facing the wealth of talent and financial resources of the PGA Tour in the United States, Ballesteros was defiance incarnate, a one-man crusade, determined that his home circuit would be neither a poor cousin nor a pale copy.

"He was the inspiration for us all," said Jean Van de Velde, France's best player. "And at practice he was always attentive to other players, advising, encouraging."

The influence was two-fold. Ballesteros instilled self-belief in the players while banishing Europe's inferiority complex. And he brought the sponsors running. Twelve years later, the results have been impressive on both counts. The circuit is no longer a poor relation, and when Ian Woosnam of Wales won the USF&G Classic in New Orleans on March 24, it was the 19th tournament a European golfer had taken on the U.S. circuit since Ballesteros opened the door at the 1979 British Open.

Tony Jacklin of Britain had opened up the territory 10 years earlier, and remains the only European to have won the U.S. Open, in 1970, since Ted Ray did so in 1920. But as vital as this signpost was, the sadly unsustained nature of Jacklin's career at the highest level limited his contribution as a player to the European success story. His later role as Ryder Cup captain was to make up for that.

What Jacklin lacked and Ballesteros had was a group of potentially great contemporaries. Throughout the European boom of the 1980s they have been realizing that potential.

Ballesteros, Woosnam, Nick Faldo, Sandy Lyle and Bernhard Langer were born within 11 months of one another. They have won 12 major titles, and only Woosnam, who is atop the world rankings and earned a record $4,390,000 in Europe, is still shy of a Grand Slam championship. Faldo, now ranked third in the world, will be seeking an historic Augusta triple at this week's 55th edition of the Masters tournament.

If Ballesteros embodies the breakthrough, Faldo stands foursquare for consolidation, a stainless steel, from-the-ground-up, high-tech structure built for major campaigns. He is unyielding, meticulously prepared, with a Hogan-like clarity of purpose; his quarrel is less with the United States than with history. He is the standard-bearer for a circuit that has come of age.

The financial rewards for maturity, on and off the course, have become huge. Faldo himself can project gross annual earnings of more than $11 million this year. José María Olazábal of Spain, at 25 the next golfing generation won on three continents in 1990 and finished the year as the highest on-course earner in golf, with $1.63 million. The Volvo European Tour's prize money for the 37 official and sanctioned special events, plus its bonus pool, now tops $32 million. In the inaugural season of 1975, the total prize money offered was $1.2 million.

The tour has also grown geographically. Fifteen years ago, despite the venerable lineage of certain national Opens — the French, Belgian, German and Spanish Opens were all established before World War I — the circuit was two-thirds British. In 1991, Britain, Jersey and Ireland will host 12 regular Tour events, while 22 will be played on the Continent.

"Continental growth is the biggest single factor of my 16 years as executive director of the Tour," said Ken Schofield of Britain. "Crossborder television has played a vital role in widening our public and the Tour has become one Tour as the single market approaches."

European diversity has also become the circuit's strength. Playing the kalaidoscopic variety of courses can be a healthy lesson in technical and mental flexibility. Individual national rankings have given a corresponding boost to commitment, ambition and contract opportunities. France's Van de Velde, who was ranked 66th in Europe last year and is still seeking his first title, picks up $100,000 before hitting a ball.

The incentives are there, and explain why there are 600 candidates for the 50 playing cards to be granted in November at the annual Tour school held outside La Massane, the tour's winter base near Montpellier in France.

Graduates will join the 21-nation strong caravan that started this year in Girona, Spain, on Feb. 21 and will round off an 11-country swing back in Spain for the Volvo Masters at Valderrama at the end of October.

The recession and the Gulf war led to the merging of two tournaments, the losing of two and the Tour's injection of $1.1 million of its surplus funds to shore up the circuit's fragile early spring segment.

But as Schofield said, "When I began in 1975 we lost tournaments and we were helpless. Now we can fight back. If we need money to sustain our schedule next year we can do it again. After that the economic upswing should be back."

And nobody will ever again need to make his point one-handed.

Gary Hershorn/Reuters

Augustans: Severiano Ballesteros, left, who showed the way in 1979, and fellow Spaniard José María Olazábal, who as a result reaped $1.63 million this year.

Sabres Beat Canadiens On the Bounce, 6-4

The Associated Press

The Buffalo Sabres got even in the Adams Division semifinals of the National Hockey League playoffs by beating the Montreal Canadiens at pinball.

The Sabres got more of the fortunate bounces Tuesday night as they beat the Canadiens, 6-4, in a game in which six of the 10 goals hit a defender's stick or skate before going into the net. Buffalo won its second straight home game to even the series after Montreal took the first two at The Forum.

Buffalo led, 3-2, after one period, with each of the five goals going into the net off a defender. Tony Tanti and Rob Ray added second-period goals for a 5-3 lead and Dale Hawerchuk scored on a third-period power play.

Stephane Richer scored twice for the Canadiens, both on deflections.

Montreal took a 2-0 lead on deflected goals just eight seconds apart. But the breaks evened out as the Sabres had three pucks hit defenders before going into the net.

"I've never been in a game like that," said the Sabres' rookie defenseman, Kevin Haller, "especially right off the bat."

ADAMS DIVISION

Whalers 4, Bruins 3: Hartford, which fell apart in the third period in Game 3 on Sunday night, held on this time after scoring all four of its goals in less than 16 minutes against visiting Boston.

John Cullen had the Whalers' first goal and set up two by Mark Hunter for a 3-0 lead. After Dave Christian made it 3-1, Zarley Zalapski finished Hartford's scoring. Petri Skriko got Boston's second goal late in the first period and Ken Hodge cut the deficit to one goal with 5:32 left, but Peter Sidorkiewicz made several key saves to preserve the victory.

PATRICK DIVISION

Capitals 3, Rangers 2: With its scorers not scoring, Washington got rare goals from defensive specialist Dave Tippett and enforcer Alan May to beat visiting New York.

Tippett set up Kevin Hatcher's game-tying goal 25 seconds into the first period after Bernie Nicholls had given the Rangers an early lead. Tippett put the Caps ahead to stay at 15:31, and May's goal at 9:27 of the final period — his first since December — proved to be the game-winner.

Devils 4, Penguins 1: New Jersey scored twice while dominating the first period, then held off Pittsburgh at the Meadowlands.

Claude Lemieux and Peter Stastny scored in a 55-second span during the first period.

Mario Lemieux cut the lead in half during a five-on-three power play at 4:41 of the third period, but Chris Terreri made 15 of his 28 saves in that period.

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

■ Probert Suspended

Bob Probert, the Detroit Red Wings' forward, has been suspended for one game, Wednesday's against St. Louis, and fined $500 for slugging the Blues' goaltender, Vincent Riendeau, in the second game of their series, The Associated Press reported from New York.

After a collision in front of the net, Probert slashed Garth Butcher, then flattened Riendeau with a left hook to the face mask.

It was "a blatant attack on the goaltender, whose only provocation was verbal," said the NHL's vice president, Brian O'Neill.

As the Demands of Success Rise, Faldo Stands Apart as the Sport's No. 1

By Jaime Diaz
New York Times Service

AUGUSTA, Georgia — With the calm obsessiveness that has steadily taken him to the top of the game, Nick Faldo will attempt this week to do what no golfer has done before, and what only one other has ever had the chance to do: win the Masters three years in a row.

If he does, Faldo will stand apart from the field like no one since that other golfer, Jack Nicklaus.

It was Nicklaus whose television image at the 1971 Masters inspired the then 13-year-old English boy to take up the game, and it is Nicklaus to whom the now 33-year-old Faldo refers when he talks about the priorities for managing his own career.

It is also Nicklaus who Faldo thinks of when the tension of trying to win a major championship becomes almost too much.

"You say to yourself, 'This is what it's all about,'" said Faldo, whose general demeanor in recent years has gradually evolved from tight reticence to relaxed confidence. "Nicklaus used to look into the crowd on Sunday afternoon and say, 'Isn't that great? This is what I've been working for.' You want to get in that position and no point being scared about it."

Faldo's own demonstrated fearlessness at the biggest moments has begun to give him a similar indomitable aura. Granted, his greatest exploits since 1987 — winning two Masters and two British Opens — do not approach the kind of domination Nicklaus achieved on his way to winning 15 professional majors and 65 PGA Tour events in the 1960s and '70s.

But because of the general lull in sustained excellence by other top golfers on the current scene, Faldo is in a position to achieve a relative status approaching that of the Golden Bear.

The qualifier is important because the player who dethroned Nicklaus in the late '70s, Tom Watson, won seven major titles and 23 other PGA Tour events during a six-year run as impressive as any ever put together. But all the while he was being pressed by both the image and the reality of a still formidable Nicklaus, as well as a rapidly peaking Seve Ballesteros.

After Watson was replaced at the top by Ballesteros in 1984, crowning a clear No. 1 player became more difficult. Depending on criteria and the emotion of the moment, the spot has been occupied by Ballesteros, Greg Norman, Sandy Lyle, Ian Woosnam, Curtis Strange and Faldo. All have won major championships since 1985: Faldo four, Lyle and Strange two, Ballesteros and Norman one each.

But since last year, only Norman and Faldo have played consistently solid golf. Faldo's second consecutive victory at the Masters and his five-stroke triumph at St. Andrews in the British Open have put him far ahead of everyone else.

"Faldo has widened himself away from his peers," said Nicklaus, who was not referring to the 20 pounds of muscle the broadshouldered, 6-foot, 3-inch (1.9-meter) Faldo has put on as a result of a rigorous fitness regimen in the last year.

Faldo is not dominating by winning the most tournaments or most money, but by winning the right ones. As Bobby Jones did in 1930, Ben Hogan did in 1953 and Nicklaus tried to do his whole career, Faldo is peaking for the four majors.

Those titles now carry more weight than ever. With the proliferation of $1 million purses all over the world, money lists and regular tournament victories have depreciated in value. And as tours in Europe, Australia and Japan — not just the PGA Tour — increasingly occupy the world's best, almost the only tournaments in which all the top players are brought together are the four majors: the U.S. Open, the British Open, the PGA Championship and the Masters.

Staying on top in golf has always been difficult, not just because of the game's capricious nature, but because trying to win championships is so emotionally taxing. Today, it is harder than ever. Worldwide travel can be exhausting, and the time and energy it takes to cash in on the commercial riches available can quickly erode the mindset that made a player No. 1 in the first place.

Lyle, whose career nosedived not long after he won the 1988 Masters, admits he waged an often-losing battle against it.

"I think the demands of success are far greater than the demands on the golf course," he said. "Your personal time can be very limited, and if you don't handle it right, so is your time at the top."

In recent years, Ballesteros, a professional since he was 17, has appeared haggard from the demands of his station and his golf has shown the effects.

The latest victim of success may be Norman, who has kept both the busiest and richest schedule of golf and endorsements of anyone this side of Arnold Palmer. After a dismal performance in the recent Players Championship, a tired Norman sat by his locker and conceded that the pace has worn him down.

"I can honestly say I've got zero desire to play the game right now," he said after a week fishing and resting for Augusta. "Probably the best thing for me is to walk away from it as much as I can. I hate it, to tell you the truth."

So that he keeps a handle on his life, Faldo is holding to a schedule of golf and business opportunities as carefully wrought as his golf swing. It may now net him an estimated $10 million a year, but he insists it keeps performance as its major priority.

"I've got everything under control," he said flatly. "I'm not overdoing things and I'm practicing when I want to practice. You get a lot of temptations, obviously, to make an extra few dollars here and there. But the priority is playing golf.

"You can't just say you are No. 1 and everything is going to be all right. Right now, I'm thinking more of practicing to maintain my game more than trying to maintain No. 1."

At the moment, and possibly for a long time to come, one will beget the other.

BOOKS

THE SOCCER WAR

By Ryszard Kapuscinski. Translated by William Brand. 234 pages. $21. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Jacob Weisberg

TO his English-language readers, Ryszard Kapuscinski has remained something of an enigma. The dust jackets of his first two books — haunting, elliptical meditations on the dictatorships of Haile Selassie of Ethiopia and the Shah of Iran — credited him as a journalist for the Polish press agency who had covered 27 revolutions and coups.

This left one impressed, but bewildered. How had this subtle critic of totalitarianism, whose work was clearly intended in part as an allegory about his native land, functioned within the official Communist press? What were the other 25 revolutions? And what draws this contemplative soul to the white-hot center of political cataclysm?

"The Soccer War" offers some hints. A collection of short episodes, observations and aphorisms, woven together as the scheme for an autobiography unwritten "for lack of time and sufficient will power," the book gives a better sense than either of the earlier volumes of who Kapuscinski is, and why he chases crisis and tragedy as a vocation.

The picture that emerges is of a writer attracted to extreme situations not by love of action, prurience, fascination with the exotic, or even interest in the mechanics of revolution. Rather, as the protagonist of his own work, Kapuscinski comes across as an unsystematic prose poet and philosopher, who seeks understanding of his condition in the effects of upheaval on human beings very different from himself.

The book takes its title from the 1969 border conflict between El Salvador and Honduras. Though the 100-hour war, which left 6,000 dead, was caused by a dispute about the repatriation of Salvadoran refugees, Kapuscinski traces its origins through the frenzied playoff matches between the Salvadoran and Honduran national teams for a place in the World Cup. In San Salvador, an 18-year-old girl shoots herself in the head after watching on television as her side lost the first game 1-0 in Tegucigalpa. When the Honduran team came to El Salvador for a rematch, "the screaming crowd of fans broke all of the windows in the hotel and threw rotten eggs, dead rats, and stinking rags inside."

Kapuscinski is a master of the single, vivid detail — in this case the dead rats — that encapsulates the story, and burns it indelibly into the mind. His fables are perhaps too well-crafted for one to believe that all such details are literally true. But they serve, with breathtaking economy, to illustrate larger truths.

The author's harrowing escapes make it a wonder that the book came to be written at all. In Stanleyville, the Congo, after Patrice Lumumba's assassination, Kapuscinski and two white colleagues expect violent reprisal; they escape only to be thrown into a dungeon by Belgian paratroopers in Bujumbura. Sentenced to be shot, they are again saved by a chance intervention. In the Nigerian civil war, the author is doused with benzene by frenzied Yoruba revolutionaries — benzene because "it guarantees complete incineration." Kapuscinski buys his way free and escapes near-certain death by crashing through the next burning roadblock at nearly 100 miles per hour.

Through it all, he comes across as the most reluctant of swashbucklers. Absent is the insouciance of a Hemingway or a Peter Fleming. Rather, he confesses to a paralyzing, animal fear, and to the loneliness and depression that are his constant companions in the tropics.

Yet somehow, the tropics keep calling him back. Recalled to Warsaw, Kapuscinski thinks only of Africa. In Ghana, he thinks of Poland. Preparing to share a goat dinner with a local chief, he imagines he smells kielbasa, "the kind you could get for 11.60 zlotys at that inn in the Mazury. And a large beer." Much of the beauty of this book arises from the unexplained connection of distant lands to the home Kapuscinski seldom mentions. His subject is his own perpetual dislocation — its besetting strangeness, its terrors, its addiction.

Jacob Weisberg, a senior editor of the New Republic magazine, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A FOCAL point in the play of many hands is the first discard by a defender. It will give a clue to the nature of the defender's hand. The diagramed deal is an excellent example of the sort of inference that a shrewd declarer can draw. South reached three no-trump by an obvious route and received a club lead.

The first trick was won with dummy's club ace, preserving entries to the closed hand, and the heart ten was finessed. This was a good play for two reasons: It allowed a second finesse when East held the jack, and preserved North-South communications when the finesse was due to fail.

West produced the jack, persevered with a club and won with the jack. South tried a spade to the queen, sure that a second heart lead could wait. East produced the ace and with nothing else to do led a heart. West won and led a club to South's king. East discarded a spade, a move that gave South the clue to the later play.

If East had held two spades, with or without the diamond king, the play of the queen and another spade would have guaranteed South the four tricks he needed. But South was sure that East would not have discarded a spade from a four-card holding, giving him a chance to establish dummy's suit.

So he made the necessary assumption that West held the diamond king. He finessed the queen, cashed the ace, and led the spade eight to endplay East. This brought home a contract that failed in the replay when South's first heart play went to the king and West held up the ace.

NORTH (D)
♠ K Q 9 8 5
♡ 7 3
◇ A Q 10
♣ A Q 5

WEST
♠ 4
♡ A J 5
◇ K J 7 4
♣ 10 9 7 3 2

EAST
♠ A J 10 6 2
♡ 8 6 4 2
◇ 9 3 2
♣ 8 6

SOUTH
♠ 7 3
♡ K Q 10 9
◇ 8 6 5 3
♣ K J 4

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	1 N.T.	Pass
2 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

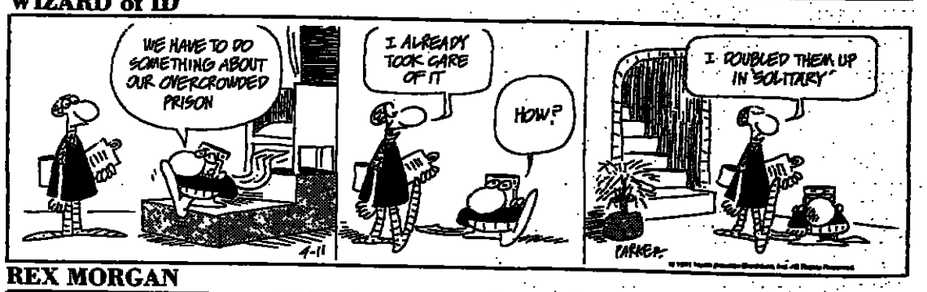
West led the club three.

PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



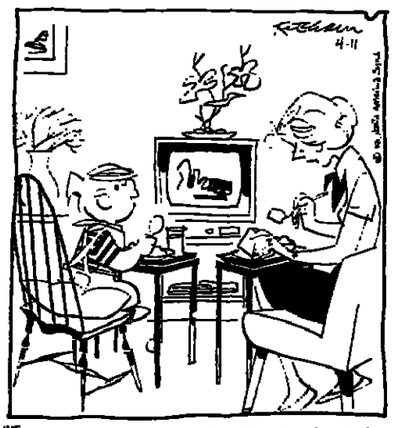
REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

DOONESBURY

BLONDIE

DENNIS THE MENACE

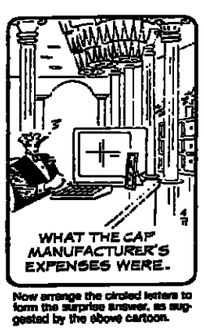


"THE BEST THING ABOUT TV DINNERS IS THE TV."

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CHARP
VOCEL
DREEME
LADVAN



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ALL "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GIVEN IRONY PREFER NEWEST
Answer: What the porcupine's future mate said— YOU HAVE MANY FINE POINTS

SPORTS

Marseille Wins, 3-1

Manchester United Romps in Warsaw

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Olympique Marseille romped to a 3-1 triumph Wednesday over Moscow Spartak in the Soviet capital and became a strong favorite to reach the final of the European Club Champions' Cup soccer tournament for the first time.

In Warsaw, second half goals by Mark Hughes and Steve Bruce gave Manchester United a 3-1 triumph in a European Cup Winners' Cup first-leg semifinal against a Legia team reduced to 10 men. This is the first year since 1985 that English clubs have been allowed in European competition.

In the other Champions' Cup semifinal, Red Star Belgrade came from behind to defeat Bayern Munich, 2-1, in Munich.

And Barcelona, playing at home, defeated Juventus, 3-1, on two goals by the Bulgarian striker Hristo Stoichkov in the other Cup Winners' semifinal.

In Copenhagen, AS Roma held Brondby to a goalless draw in the first leg of their UEFA Cup semifinal despite a series of attacks by the home team in the closing minutes of each half.

Abedi Pelé and Jean-Pierre Papin shot Marseille into a 2-0 lead within a five-minute span in the first half of a match watched by 100,000 in Moscow.

Igor Shalimov got a goal back for Spartak in the 59th minute but, three minutes before the end, Philippe Vercruysse netted a third shot for Marseille, which had eliminated the defending champion, AC Milan, in the quarterfinals.

English midfielder Chris Waddle set up Marseille's first two goals.

In Munich, Roland Wohlfarth, Germany's leading striker, put Bayern ahead with a goal from close range in the 23d minute, his third goal in the Champions' Cup this year. But Darko Pancev took advantage of a defensive hole just before halftime to equalize, and Dejan Savicevic made it 2-1 in the 70th minute.

The outcome leaves Red Star in excellent position to clinch a position in the finals for the first time in 17 years.

In Warsaw, after the Polish army club captain, Marek Jozwiak, had been sent off in the 42d minute with the score 1-1, holes appeared in the defense and Hughes and centerback Bruce took advantage.

Hughes, the muscular Welsh striker, moved two Legia defenders out of position by pretending to move to the left, then went right and fired a powerful shot that went in off the inside of the post.

United's third goal came in the 66th minute when Brian McClair won the ball by outjumping the Poles and Bruce fired it home from five yards. It was his 18th goal this season, 10 coming from penalties.

Jacek Cyzio had put Legia in front in the 35th minute, but McClair continued his streak of scoring in each round of the cup by gaining a tie in the same minute.

In Barcelona, Pierluigi Casiraghi opened the score for Juventus in the 12th minute. Stoichkov equalized in the 55th minute, and four minutes later made it 2-1. The Bulgarian striker, the second leading scorer in the Spanish League championship, headed in the first goal with an assist from Danish midfielder Michael Laudrup.

Juan Antònio Goikoetxea scored Barcelona's third goal in the 75th by firing a shot from outside the penalty area, on a pass from Julio Salinas.

Brondby, the first Danish club to reach the semifinal of a European tournament, staged a stirring late onslaught with the strikers Bent Christensen and Frank Pingel repeatedly taking on a packed defense.

Lars Olsen, the captain, had miscued a shot in front of goal in the 21st minute, the ball trickling past the post. Six minutes before halftime, Christensen just failed to reach a Pingel pass as goalkeeper Giovanni Cervone grabbed the ball off his toes.

Then Kim Christofte curled a free kick from just outside the Roma penalty area over the bar moments before halftime.

A record crowd of 18,000 gave Brondby fiercely partisan support, while the Italian team was largely content to soak up pressure.

Also in the UEFA Cup, Inter Milan traveled to Portugal to meet Sporting Lisbon in a late match.

The second-leg matches will be played on April 24. *(AP, Reuters)*

Andy Clark/Reuters

Roberto Alomar got an earful of Jody Reed's foot, but not before throwing to first for a double play that helped the Blue Jays beat the Red Sox, 4-3, in Toronto.

In the Hilly Tour of Flanders, Van Hooydonck Blossoms

By Samuel Abt

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Jan Raas was a wonderful bicycle racer, so everyone assumed when he became a team coach that he would be impatient, even bullying, when his riders did not do well or not so well as he knew he would have done.

Instead, Raas, impulsive as a racer, has developed a calm, analytical, sometimes impish manner. It helps him dodge the curse that bedevils most champions who become *directeurs sportifs*, as coaches are called in the sport's universal language of French: They simply cannot understand why their rider cannot produce the extra effort, the extra winning effort, that they could.

Raas, now 38 years old, certainly produced that effort. One season he plunged into a ravine during the Milan-San Remo race in March, spent two months recuperating in bed and still managed to win a stage of the Tour de France in July. All told, he won 10 stages in the Tour and, in 1979, the world road-race championship. He was the champion of his native Netherlands once as an amateur and three times as a professional, the last in 1984, his final year before he quit competition to become a coach.

Among the classics, or one-day races, he won Milan-San Remo, Paris-Tours, the Amstel Gold Race, Paris-Brussels, Blois-Chaville, the Het Volk, Gand-Wevelgem, Paris-Roubaix and the Tour of Flanders, some of them twice and even three times. As Raas said on the phone this week, he remembered all these victories with equal delight and he would not like to single any out, not even the 1979 Tour of Flanders or the 1983 Tour of Flanders . . .

"It's a very nice race to win," Raas said, "a very big race. Last year my Buckler team won a lot of races, we won 74 races, but not the big races. We won three stages in the Tour de France but we did not win the Tour of Flanders. This year we changed our way. We're starting to concentrate more on the big races."

The Tour of Flanders, run Sunday over the cobblestones and steep, short hills of western Belgium, is a very big race, a jewel of professional bicycle racing. It is also a race, as Raas knows, where riders must be alert to strong, shifting winds, roads slicked by rain, constant attacks by opponents and the irregular pounding of the cobblestones.

The trick, he knew, is to stay at the front. Along the 261 kilometers (162 miles) from St. Niklaas to Meerbeke there are 14 hills, most less than a kilometer long, with grades up to 20 percent. The road up is always narrow. Especially at the Molenberg, 53 kilometers from home; at the Mur de Grammont, 37 kilometers further along, or the Bosberg, just 12 kilometers from the finish, a rider who is not at the front risks being trapped by any exhausted and therefore careless rider who falls ahead of him.

CYCLING'S CLASSICS

Until a few days before the Tour of Flanders, the Buckler team's leader was expected to be Edwig Van Hooydonck, 24, a rangy Belgian who has been on the cusp of stardom since he won the race in 1989.

"He's a real classics rider," Raas said. "He's not a climber, not a Tour de France rider, he's too big for that, but strong, hard-working, willing. He doesn't even realize how good he can be, better than me. I could ride prologues fine — three, five kilometers. Van Hooydonck can ride longer, 35, 50 kilometers in time trials, and win. He doesn't know this yet."

Until Sunday, there were many things Van Hooydonck didn't know. One, he admitted in a phone interview, was when he would win another big race. He still had not matched his victory in the Tour of Flanders two years ago. Last year passed in a funk because of personal worries after his father was badly hurt in a fall.

Then, this year, Van Hooydonck said, there was a problem with his right knee. Not tendinitis, more a strain, but it flared up the week before the Tour of Flanders. Three kilometers into his tune-up race at the Three Days of La Panne in Belgium, he told Raas he was dropping out.

"He asked me, 'I want to stop, O.K.?' " Raas said. " 'No problem,' I said. 'You see a physiotherapist. No problem.' But I was afraid for him. It's such a long race that I didn't know if he could make it just a few days later."

He needn't have worried. "I think the problems are finished," Van Hooydonck said after easily winning his second Tour of Flanders. "I had some treatment and everything is fine now."

Approaching the last hill, the Bosberg, he was riding at the front in a group of four, nearly two minutes ahead of the chasing pack. With a swift motion, Van Hooydonck emptied the rear pockets of his jersey of food. "Cakes, little sandwiches," he explained of the packets wrapped in tin foil that fluttered to the ground. "It's normal. I didn't need them any more. The race would be over here."

This was familiar territory. Twice a week all winter, he drove 120 kilometers each way from home to the Bosberg and back, riding 60 to 70 kilometers a day, training on this hill.

At nearly the same spot on the 1,350-meter climb where he pulled away two years ago, Van Hooydonck began sprinting furiously toward the top on Sunday. After 249 kilometers of wind, rain, cobblestones, hills and ceaseless attacks, the other riders could only watch him draw away.

His lead grew from nothing to 17 seconds to 32 to 45. He crossed the finish line applauding himself.

"It's a good start," Van Hooydonck said. "In this condition, I can win Paris-Roubaix too. I hope, anyway."

"He can be some rider," Raas said. "Better even than me."

Sanderson Loses No-Hitter in 9th As Yanks Win, 4-0

The Associated Press

Scott Sanderson's no-hit bid was broken up by Tony Phillips's leadoff double in the ninth inning Wednesday as the New York Yankees beat the Detroit Tigers, 4-0, in Detroit.

Phillips hit Sanderson's first pitch in the ninth off the screen in right field, just out of the reach of Jesse Barfield. Sanderson was then lifted for Greg Cadaret, who retired the side in order.

Sanderson, pitching his first game for the Yankees, was trying to throw the first Tiger Stadium no-hitter in 18 years. He also was bidding for the Yankees' first winning no-hitter since Dave Righetti's against Boston in 1983. Andy Hawkins of the Yankees threw a no-hitter against the Chicago White Sox last July 1, but lost by 4-0.

Sanderson, acquired in the off-season from Oakland, struck out four and walked two. But he fell short in his attempt to pitch the first no-hitter of his career and the first at Tiger Stadium since July 15, 1973, when Nolan Ryan, then with the California Angels, downed the Tigers, 6-0.

Athletics 7, Twins 2: Dave Stewart, who has not lost in the opening month of the season in four years, pitched seven strong innings in Oakland, California, on Tuesday night and won for the 20th straight time in April.

Rickey Henderson stole second base in the bottom of the first, giving him 937 steals to Lou Brock's 938. Henderson is tied with Slidin' Billy Hamilton, who played more than 90 years ago. Henderson was two for four.

Rickey Henderson had been bothered for a week by tendinitis in his left shoulder but was placed in the leadoff spot despite missing the last five exhibition games.

"He is just amazing," said Oakland's manager, Tony La Russa. "Rickey did the things he can do. He was amazing, amazing. After not taking competitive at-bats for a week and with Jack Morris pitching well, to have two hits and a steal? Amazing."

Angels 3, Mariners 2: Dave Parker hit a home run in his first at-bat for California and tripled to lead the Angels to victory in Seattle in the season opener for both teams.

Parker, acquired in a spring-training trade with Milwaukee, homered over the Kingdome's high right-field wall on an 0-2 pitch from Erik Hanson with one out in the second inning. It was Parker's 329th homer in the majors.

Blue Jays 4, Red Sox 3: Mark Whiten, a rookie, doubled in the game-winning run in the sixth.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Devon White had three hits against Boston and Joe Carter drove in two runs as Toronto won at home.

Tony Pena hit a two-run homer in the third for for Boston, scoring Carlos Quintana, who drove in the other run for the Red Sox.

Indians 2, Royals 1: The knuckleballer Tom Candiotti pitched eight strong innings for Cleveland to spoil Mike Boddicker's debut for the Royals in Kansas City.

Boddicker, who signed a three-year contract for $9.25 million over the winter after pitching for the AL East champion Red Sox, gave up five hits and struck out three in a complete-game effort.

Candiotti gave up one run, five hits, struck out five and walked one. Doug Jones, who led the Indians with 43 saves last season, retired the side in the ninth for his first save of 1991.

Cubs Defeat Cardinals

The Associated Press

Greg Maddux allowed five hits in eight innings Wednesday, and George Bell and Gary Scott drove in the runs as the Chicago Cubs shut out the St. Louis Cardinals, 2-0, in Chicago.

Maddux, who had eight complete games and two shutouts last season, struck out five and walked one, allowing only one runner to reach second base. Dave Smith pitched the ninth, allowing two hits, and picked up his first save.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

The Cubs took the lead in the third when Jerome Walton beat out an infield hit, went to third on Mark Grace's single and scored on George Bell's sacrifice fly to center.

Shawon Dunston was credited with a double leading off the fourth when his short fly to right-center bounded off the glove of Milt Thompson, who went to his knees after the catch. He scored on Scott's first major-league hit.

Pirates 4, Expos 3: The Pittsburgh Pirates, scoreless in their first 15 innings this season, were helped Tuesday night by two walks and two hit batsmen in an eighth-inning rally. With the bases loaded and two out, after Pittsburgh had come from a 3-0 deficit to tie, Montreal reliever Tim Burke hit Gary Redus to force in the winning run.

Of the six batters he faced, Burke hit two, walked two and retired two. He hit only two batters in the 75 innings he worked last season, and did not allow Pittsburgh any runs in 9⅓ innings in 1990.

"I've never seen him do it — and I guarantee you'll never see him do that again," said the Expos' manager, Buck Rodgers.

Padres 7, Giants 4: San Diego, which had not won on opening day since 1984, also used an eighth-inning rally to overtake visiting San Francisco. The Giants went ahead, 4-3, in the top of the eighth on Will Clark's two-run triple. But Tony Gwynn's RBI single off Trevor Wilson tied the score, and Benito Santiago completed a 4-for-4 night with a run-scoring single.

Mets 2, Phillies 1: Hubie Brooks homered with two outs in the 10th inning after Rick Cerone, in his first at-bat for the Mets, tied the game with a home run in the ninth at Shea Stadium.

SIDELINES

Becker Easily Wins Clay Court Test

BARCELONA (AP) — Top-seeded Boris Becker, preparing for next month's French Open, played his first clay court match of the season Wednesday and defeated Jean-Philippe Fleurian of France, 7-5, 6-1, at the Conde de Godo tournament.

But four seeded players were ousted: No. 4 Goran Ivanisevic of Yugoslavia, by Veli Paloheimo of Finland, 6-3, 6-4; No. 10 Marc Rosset of Switzerland, who dropped out with an injury against Javier Sánchez Vicario of Spain; No. 14 Karel Novacek of Czechoslovakia, by Aki Rahunen of Finland, 0-6, 6-2, 6-2, and No. 13 Alexander Volkov of the Soviet Union, by Francisco Clavet of Spain, 6-0, 6-1.

Andrés Gómez of Ecuador, the reigning French Open champion, had lost by 5-7, 6-4, 6-4 to Uruguay's Marcelo Filippini on Tuesday.

French Move to Rescue Soccer Clubs

PARIS (AFP) — The French government paved the way Wednesday for sports associations, such as the debt-ridden soccer clubs, to be taken over by private companies for the first time.

A bill allowing the change was presented by Sports Minister Roger Bambuck, passed by the cabinet and will now be put to parliament. A government spokesman said the bill "will have the merit, for those clubs who choose to use it, of putting an end to the deficits weighing" on the finances of local authorities.

● The United Syndicate of Sports Journalists of France said Wednesday it will join in investigating allegations that Bernard Tapie, tycoon and president of the Olympique Marseille soccer club, struck the Antenne-2 television network's correspondent, Alain Vernon, Tuesday in Moscow.

For the Record

Nigeria and Chile have dropped their bids to stage the 1998 World Cup soccer finals, FIFA said Wednesday. *(Reuters)*

Minnie Minoso's bid to play professional baseball in a sixth decade was blocked when the 68-year-old's contract with the Miami Miracle of the Florida State League was rejected by the major league commissioner. *(AP)*

The World Women's Rugby Cup is to be staged again in 1994, at a site to be selected in September, officials said Wednesday. *(AFP)*

Dave McAuley of Northern Ireland is to defend his IBF flyweight title against Pedro Feliciano of Puerto Rica next month in Belfast. *(AP)*

Coaches Corner, the baseball card store in Chicago that lost one $850 Nolan Ryan card when a clerk mistakenly sold it to a boy for $12, has lost another — a man walked out with it after inspecting a number of expensive cards but buying only a cheap one. *(AP)*

Forrest (Spec) Towns, 77, who won the 1936 Olympics' high hurdles gold in Berlin and two weeks later in Oslo set a 110-meter high hurdles world record, died Tuesday of heart failure in Athens, Georgia. *(AP)*

Norris Bowden, who won an Olympic figure skating silver medal for Canada in 1956, then became an international skating judge, has died at the age of 64. *(AP)*

Peter Rogot, 37, hired last month as an anchorman for ESPN's "SportsCenter," collapsed at the cable network's studios in Bristol, Connecticut, Tuesday night and died a short time later. *(AP)*

Quotable

● Golfer Lee Trevino: "I've never had a coach in my life. When I find one who can beat me, then I'll listen."

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	1	0	1.000	—
Milwaukee	1	0	1.000	—
Boston	1	1	.500	½
Cleveland	1	1	.500	½
Toronto	1	1	.500	½
Baltimore	0	1	.000	1
New York	0	1	.000	1

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	1	0	1.000	—
Chicago	1	0	1.000	—
Oakland	1	0	1.000	—
Kansas City	1	1	.500	½
Minnesota	0	1	.000	1
Seattle	0	1	.000	1
Texas	0	1	.000	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	2	0	1.000	—
St. Louis	1	0	1.000	½
Montreal	1	1	.500	1
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500	1
Chicago	0	1	.000	1½
Philadelphia	0	2	.000	2

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	1	0	1.000	—
San Diego	1	0	1.000	—
Atlanta	0	0	.000	½
Los Angeles	0	0	.000	½
Houston	0	1	.000	1
San Francisco	0	1	.000	1

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland	010	000	010—2	5	0
Kansas City	000	000	010—1	5	1

Candiotti, D.Jones (9) and Alomar; Boddicker and Macfarlane, Mayne (9). W—Candiotti, 1-0. L—Boddicker, 0-1. Sv—D.Jones (1).

Boston	002	000	010—3	9	1
Toronto	110	001	10x—4	8	0

G.Harris, Hesketh (6), Klecker (7), Fossas (8), Gray (9) and Pena; Key, D.Ward (9), Henke (9) and Myers. W—Key, 1-0. L—G.Harris, 0-1. Sv—Henke (1). HR—Boston, Pena (1).

California	010	010	010—3	8	0
Seattle	000	000	020—2	6	1

Finley, Harvey (8) and Parrish; Hanson, M.Jackson (9) and Valle. W—Finley, 1-0. L—Hanson, 0-1. Sv—Harvey (1). HR—California, Parker (1).

Minnesota	000	010	001—2	5	2
Oakland	101	320	00x—7	12	0

Morris, Leach (5), Casian (6) and Harper, Ortiz (7); Stewart, Chitren (8), Klink (8) and Steinbach. W—Stewart, 1-0. L—Morris, 0-1. HRs—Minnesota, Gagne (1), C.Davis (1). Oakland, D.Henderson (1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia	000	001	000	0—1	10	0
New York	000	000	001	1—2	5	0

(10 innings)

Grimsley, Williams (7), McDowell (8), Boever (10) and Daulton; Viola, Schourek (7), Innis (8), Simons (9) and O'Brien, Cerone (8). W—Simons, 1-0. L—Boever, 0-1. HRs—New York, Brooks (1), Cerone (1).

St. Louis	000	010	030—4	8	0
Chicago	100	010	000—1	5	0

B.Smith, Perez (8), L.Smith (9) and Pagnozzi; Jackson, Assenmacher (8), Lancaster (8) and Berryhill. W—B.Smith, 1-0. L—Jackson, 0-1. Sv—L.Smith (1). HR—Chicago, Dunston (1).

Montreal	200	000	100—3	6	0
Pittsburgh	000	000	22x—4	9	0

Nabholz, Rojas (6), Long (7), Frey (7), Burke (8) and Santovenia; Walk, Palacios (6), Kipper (8), Landrum (9) and Slaught, LaValliere (9). W—Kipper, 1-0. L—Frey, 0-1. Sv—Landrum (1).

San Francisco	000	200	020—4	4	0
San Diego	020	000	14x—7	12	2

Burkett, T.Wilson (8), Brantley (8) and Decker; Whitson, Lefferts (8), M.Maddux (8), Andersen (9) and Santiago. W—M.Maddux, 1-0. L—T.Wilson, 0-1. Sv—Andersen (1). HR—San Francisco, Mitchell (1).

HOCKEY

NHL Playoffs

DIVISION SEMIFINALS

(Best-of-Seven)

Tuesday's Results

PATRICK DIVISION

(Series tied, 2-2)

N.Y. Rangers	1	0	1—2
Washington	0	2	1—3

First period—1, New York, Nicholls 4 (Turcotte, Gartner), 4:04. Second period—2, Washington, Hatcher 1 (Tippett, Hunter), :25. 3, Washington, Tippett 1 (Ciccarelli, Hunter), 15:31. Third period—4, Washington, May 1 (Lalor, Berglund), 9:27. 5, New York, Janssens 2 (Leetch), 14:32.

Shots on goal: New York (on Beaupre) 8-7-6—21. Washington (on Richter) 6-11-9—26.

(Series tied, 2-2)

Pittsburgh	0	0	1—1
New Jersey	2	0	2—4

First period—1, New Jersey, C.Lemieux 1 (Cloer, Muller), 6:45. 2, New Jersey, Stastny 3 (Anderson, Madill), 7:38. Second period—None. Third period—3, Pittsburgh, M.Lemieux 2 (Young, Stevens), 4:47 (pp). 4, New Jersey, MacLean 3 (Shanahan, Morris), 16:42. 5, New Jersey, C.Lemieux 2 (Brown, Weinrich), 18:43 (pp).

Shots on goal: Pittsburgh (on Terreri) 3-10-16—29. New Jersey (on Barrasso) 15-9-10—34.

ADAMS DIVISION

(Series tied, 2-2)

Montreal	2	2	0—4
Buffalo	3	2	1—6

First period—1, Montreal, Desjardins 1 (Carbonneau), 5:23 (pp). 2, Montreal, Richer 3, 5:31. 3, Buffalo, Hogue 3, 5:59. 4, Buffalo, Andreychuk 1 (Ruuttu), 8:01. 5, Buffalo, Turgeon 3 (Mogilny, Ledyard), 12:30. Second period—6, Buffalo, Tantti 2 (Hawerchuk, Haller), :16 (pp). 7, Buffalo, Ray 1 (Turgeon, Mogilny), 1:44; 8, Montreal, Corson 2 (Richer, Dufresne), 4:10; 9, Montreal, Richer 4 (Corson, Skrudland), 14:40. Third period—10, Buffalo, Hawerchuk 2 (Andreychuk, Ledyard), 6:18 (pp).

Shots on goal: Montreal (on Malarchuk) 10-20-13—43. Buffalo (on Roy, Racicot) 17-15-5—37.

(Series tied, 2-2)

Boston	2	0	1—3
Hartford	4	0	0—4

First period—1, Hartford, Cullen 2 (Siderkiewicz), 2:40. 2, Hartford, Hunter 3 (Zalapski, Cullen), 3:39 (pp). 3, Hartford, Hunter 4 (Cote, Cullen), 12:15 (pp). 4, Boston, Christian 2 (Poulin, Quintal), 15:30. 5, Hartford, Zalapski 1 (Yake, Krygier), 15:55. 6, Boston, Skriko 3 (Bourque, Wesley), 16:57 (pp). Second period—None. Third period—7, Boston, Hodge 1 (Neely, Skriko), 14:28.

Shots on goal: Boston (on Siderkiewicz) 13-10-12—35. Hartford (on Moog) 15-11-8—34.

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
y-Boston	54	21	.720	—
x-Philadelphia	42	33	.560	12
x-New York	36	40	.474	18½
Washington	27	48	.360	27
New Jersey	23	53	.303	31½
Miami	22	53	.293	32

Central Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
y-Chicago	56	20	.737	—
x-Detroit	47	29	.618	9
x-Milwaukee	46	30	.605	10
x-Atlanta	41	35	.539	15
x-Indiana	38	38	.500	18
Cleveland	28	48	.368	28
Charlotte	23	54	.299	33½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-San Antonio	51	24	.680	—
x-Houston	49	26	.653	2
x-Utah	49	26	.653	2
Orlando	28	47	.373	23
Dallas	26	49	.347	25
Minnesota	24	51	.320	27
Denver	19	57	.250	32½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-Portland	58	18	.763	—
x-L.A. Lakers	55	21	.724	3
x-Phoenix	51	25	.671	7
x-Golden State	39	38	.506	19½
x-Seattle	37	38	.493	20½
L.A. Clippers	30	46	.395	28
Sacramento	22	53	.293	35½

x-clinched playoff berth
y-clinched division title

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Indiana	27	27	33	35—122
Charlotte	23	37	37	23—120

Schrempf 7-13 9-9 23, M.Williams 6-12 9-9 21; Chapman 7-12 5-5 20, Gill 7-12 5-6 19. Rebounds: Indiana 50 (Smits, M.Williams 7), Charlotte 56 (Reid 12). Assists: Indiana 26 (M.Williams 7), Charlotte 35 (Bogues 7).

Atlanta	31	30	16	27—104
Cleveland	31	27	27	13— 98

Wilkins 9-16 6-6 25, Willis 9-16 1-1 19; Nance 9-16 5-5 24, Daugherty 6-13 4-6 16. Rebounds: Atlanta 49 (Willis 14), Cleveland 46 (Daugherty 12). Assists: Atlanta 22 (Webb 9), Cleveland 29 (Valentine 7).

New Jersey	20	27	24	18— 89
Minnesota	25	31	27	26—109

Bowie 8-16 1-1 17, Haley 6-8 2-2 14, Petrovic 6-13 2-2 14; Campbell 10-21 4-4 24, Spencer 6-7 5-9 17. Rebounds: New Jersey 45 (Morris, Bowie 10), Minnesota 69 (Spencer 13). Assists: New Jersey 32 (Theus 10), Minnesota 29 (Richardson 10).

New York	23	31	22	30—106
Chicago	33	24	27	24—108

Ewing 9-18 3-4 21, Vandeweghe 8-13 2-2 19; Jordan 10-18 7-8 28, Pippen 11-16 3-4 27. Rebounds: New York 43 (Ewing 13), Chicago 51 (H.Grant 14). Assists: New York 28 (Jackson 7), Chicago 28 (Jordan 8).

Portland	27	30	36	20—107
Houston	25	22	27	18— 95

Drexler 10-18 6-7 26, Porter 7-15 4-4 19; Maxwell 9-20 4-6 26, B.Johnson 7-14 4-5 18. Rebounds: Portland 58 (Duckworth 12), Houston 59 (Olajuwon 19). Assists: Portland 25 (Drexler 8), Houston 22 (K.Smith 14).

Detroit	23	21	29	22— 95
Milwaukee	27	22	28	28—105

Dumars 19-24 3-3 42, Thomas 4-13 4-6 12; Humphries 7-13 6-8 23, Robertson 8-11 2-3 19. Rebounds: Detroit 46 (Rodman 12), Milwaukee 42 (Sikma 8). Assists: Detroit 23 (Thomas 11), Milwaukee 24 (Humphries 10).

Dallas	22	27	28	32—104
Sacramento	24	23	35	31—113

Blackman 8-13 8-10 26, Harper 8-17 8-9 24; Simmons 14-27 7-10 35, Carr 9-15 3-4 21. Rebounds: Dallas 52 (Donaldson 14), Sacramento 51 (Causwell 12). Assists: Dallas 12 (Donaldson 4), Sacramento 26 (Mays 7).

Golden State	17	32	28	29—106
Phoenix	28	33	28	31—120

Hardaway 6-12 9-11 22, Mullin 6-12 4-6 16; Hornacek 11-19 8-9 31, Knight 11-20 4-8 27. Rebounds: Golden State 42 (Mullin 9), Phoenix 55 (Nealy 10). Assists: Golden State 24 (Hardaway 7), Phoenix 26 (Knight 10).

Orlando	26	18	33	33—110
L.A. Clippers	28	18	25	29—100

Skiles 14-25 1-1 31, O.Smith 9-14 8-12 26; C.Smith 10-14 7-10 27, Harper 7-25 7-12 21. Rebounds: Orlando 48 (Turner, Acres 10), Los Angeles 53 (Manning, Harper 8). Assists: Orlando 19 (Skiles 5), Los Angeles 19 (Harper 6).

SOCCER

ENGLISH DIVISION ONE
Liverpool 1, Coventry 1
Southampton 1, Arsenal 1

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION
Vitesse Arnhem 0, Sparta Rotterdam 0
NEC Nijmegen 2, MVV Maastricht 1

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLIES
Denmark 1, Bulgaria 1
Mexico 1, Chile 0

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
American League

BALTIMORE—Signed Kevin Hickey, pitcher, to one-year contract and assigned him to Hagerstown, Eastern League.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

KANSAS CITY—Signed Steve Pelluer, quarterback, to two-year contract.

PITTSBURGH—Signed Dan Stryzinski, punter.

CRICKET

THIRD TEST
West Indies vs. Australia, Fourth Day
Tuesday, in Port of Spain, Trinidad
Australia 1st innings: 294
West Indies 1st innings: 220-8

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(Continued From Back Page)

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ART BUCHWALD

At the Used S&L Lot

WASHINGTON — The government is having an impossible time offloading its failed S&Ls, so it is holding GOING OUT OF BUSINESS sales at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

To speed up the process, it has hired used-car salesmen to do the selling.

That's how I met Smiley who was standing outside Crazy Sam's Savings and Loan Lot in Rockville.

Buchwald

"Can I help you?" Smiley asked. "We have some unbelievable buys on 1987 and 1989 savings and loans. Here's a sporty little thrift model. It's hardly been used because the owner is doing 10 years in San Quentin. You can open up for business tomorrow morning."

"I'm just looking," I told him.

"Come over here. This is a steal. It comes equipped with six teller cages and has an Italian marble floor and Lalique chandeliers. You're never going to find one like this."

"Will you take my old S&L on a trade-in?"

"It depends. How much do you owe on yours?"

"I'm in the red for $330 million, but I expect to be bailed out by the government at any moment."

The salesman looked in his blue book. "I think that we can give you $450 for your bank. The taxpayers will pick up the rest. Come over here. I want to show you an S&L drive-in model. It was only used by a little old lady on Sundays."

"The safe is empty."

"The previous owner took that with him when he moved to Brazil. We'll install another safe from one of our other S&Ls. Do you see that savings and loan over there in the lot? We inherited that from a very close relative of the president of the United States. It's in tiptop condition, and we're selling it for $50 and a handshake."

□

"It appears to be in good shape," I admitted. "but there must be a catch if you're only asking $50 for it."

"We're just trying to clear out all these defunct S&Ls so that we can bring some more in. Our policy is, 'Everything must go.' You'll never see bargain basement prices like this again."

"The one with the colonial facade looks *nice*."

"You have a sharp eye for S&Ls, sir. That happens to be the Abigail Adams Dime Savings of Miami. It only lost $1 billion, but structurally it's as sound today as when it was first chartered. The owners put in their own spa and golf course in the back for their family. I have been authorized to let you have this bank for $3,000, with 10 percent down."

"Won't you lose money on it?"

"The FDIC is not in the business of making money. All we're trying to do is liquidate these turkeys at prices that the average investor can afford."

□

"Are these S&Ls guaranteed?" I asked.

"Of course, they are. They're all in Chapter 11, but we give you a warranty that says you are not responsible for any debts of the previous owners."

"Three thousand dollars is an awful lot of money to pay for a busted bank."

"Okay, give me $2,000 and we'll throw in Charlie Keating's desk for nothing."

A National Dish Is Exported by Belgian Chain

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Belgium, known for an almost religious devotion to good food, is planning major exports of its most famous dish — steaming platters of mussels served with French fries.

Chez Léon, a restaurant chain that serves "moules frites" with an endless variety of sauces, is negotiating to set up a franchising deal in Japan, company officials say. The company already has several restaurants in France and one in Germany. Others are planned for Britain, Canada and Switzerland.

In return, the Japanese are buying into Belgian cuisine. Asahi Breweries Ltd. will sign an agreement in June to buy La Maison de Bouche-Romeyer, a leading restaurant, its owners said Wednesday.

The Long Road of a Folk Music Veteran

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It appears as though Eric Andersen's luck is turning but it's turned before and while he's never had to scrounge he's also never been what you might call lucky.

Despite 17 albums, including a duet with Joni Mitchell, and his songs being recorded by, among others, Joan Baez, Johnny Cash, John Denver, the Grateful Dead, Linda Ronstadt and Pete Seeger, his most consistent career move so far has been surviving.

One critic said Eric Andersen 'hovers just under the cutting edge of success.'

Just keeping his balance is nothing to take for granted for a pop musician who "goes for dignity from the interior regions" by writing songs which (he hopes) "expand the horizon of the possible." He came to Europe, where you can still be what's called a "winner" without being rich, to find it. Leaving mainstems and mainstreams, both substantially and geographically, he found images such as "rain that runs on forever like the wires on a trolley car" while living in Oslo with his wife Unni Askeland (she is a painter, they have four children) for eight years.

One of the first generation of folkies, along with Tom Paxton and Phil Ochs, who came out of joints like the Kettle of Fish in Greenwich Village, Andersen's star-quality, folk-centered, rock-tinged performances have been described as "haunting." Robert Palmer of The New York Times called him a "striking looking dude." One critic said he "hovers just under the cutting edge of success."

Two possible breakthrough albums are being released in Scandinavia within the next month. The first is under the name of its frontline trio of Andersen, the Norwegian rock star Jonas Fjeld and Rick Danko from The Band. The three of them clicked on tour earlier this year and have been invited to Norway's Molde Jazz Festival in July. While none are jazzers, Andersen identifies: "There's something in common — the search for the unknown note, for . . ." He paused with an incredibly boyish (he's 48, going-on-29) country grin: ". . . for the lost chord. Whatever. The search is more important than the discovery."

The second one — "Stages: The Lost Album" — is an updated version of a proposed LP contracted 18 years ago after his successful album "Blue River" had made him a force to be reckoned with — along with Jackson Browne and James Taylor — in the singer-songwriter movement then picking up steam. "Stages" was supposed to be "it," realized potential, money-time. But disaster struck "like in a bad rock opera," Andersen said, this time without the grin.

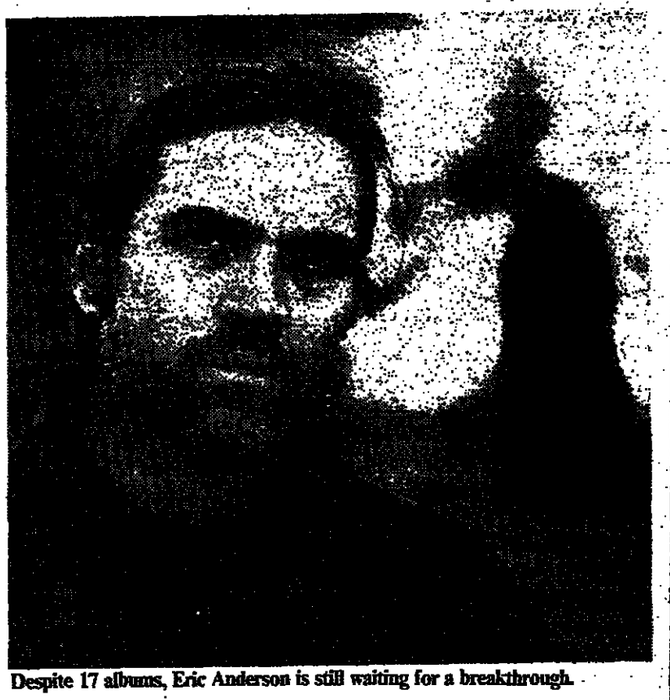
When 30 reels of multitrack tape and 10 reels of two-track mixes of the work-in-progress disappeared from the CBS Nashville studio, he felt like he'd been "pole-vaulting and the pole snapped." CBS Records President Clive Davis had just been fired under a cloud. The executives who remained were too busy ducking to worry about anything else. The tapes were found without reference numbers in 1989 by somebody cleaning out the Nashville vaults.

Like John Hiatt until a few years ago, those in-the-know knew the well-kept secret of Andersen's potential for decades. A friend describes him in the early days: "Eric used to strike me as a sweet, sensitive soul whose innocence and embrace of life outstripped the ability to express himself poetically on the same subjects. In short, his real rap was hipper, more graceful and less forced than his songs. But the cat just kept working."

Continuing to work after the lost tapes with an effort of will not unlike rewriting a novel after losing the manuscript, his songs began to be considered classics, if not hits. Leonard Cohen told him that his "Violets of Dawn" had inspired him to start combining poetry with music. Although he considers himself "just one person telling a story" rather than a poet, Andersen defines the force of that combination as "the rhythm of ideas." Rick Danko helped define the territory when he said: "We're not here to change the world, just help the neighborhood."

In high school in upstate New York, reading books was like "looking through a window at other streets and other colors, at a reality that existed very far from my time and neighborhood." He "never recovered" from reading the Beats, Joyce, Baudelaire and e. e. cummings. His father was a metallurgist "with the soul of a poet" who refused an offer to play football for the Cleveland Browns. A collegiate all-star guard, he used to steer interviews with sports writers to talk about Ralph Waldo Emerson and Robert Creeley.

Attracted to a "bunch of whacked-out weirdos who loved offbeat things," Eric listened to rockabilly late at night doing his homework. He studied Russian literature and almost had his head knocked off by a mail-grabber while hopping a freight train. Grades deteriorated. After he joined a motorcycle fraternity, "everything deteriorated for awhile."



Despite 17 albums, Eric Anderson is still waiting for a breakthrough.

Discovering the guitar at the age of eight, he started "dabbling" with songs at 14. Peter, Paul and Mary told him they liked them when he was 17. Accompanying himself on banjo and guitar, he opened for the Kingston Trio in Boston. He "communed with the spirits" in the Chelsea Hotel. Andy Warhol cast him with Edie Sedgwick in a movie called "Space." George McGovern used his "Thirsty Boots" as a presidential campaign song.

He worked opposite Janis Joplin, for whom he wrote "Pearl's Goodtime Blues," at the Coffee Gallery in San Francisco; performed at the Newport Folk Festival the same weekend that Bob Dylan went electric in 1965; was the opening act for Dylan's "Rolling Thunder Review." In the summer of 1967, while "Sergeant Pepper" was being released, the Beatles manager Brian Epstein invited him to London to talk business, but Epstein died in August. It took him years to track down royalties which, through a computer glitch, were being sent to the wrong address.

Touring the world from an Oslo base (he's done well in Japan, America is now "abroad") may not be the best format for hustling yourself onto major charts, but there was time to learn how to arrange music. He scored the soundtrack, played by the Brussels Symphony Orchestra, for "Istanbul," a film starring Brad Dourif (it was released in Europe but not in the United States).

There have been anxious nights in Norway since he moved there after appearing with Liv Ullmann and Burl Ives for a UNICEF benefit: "Unni and I would sit in our house and think nobody cared. There weren't too many gigs and nobody was buying her paintings. Let's just call them quiet moments."

He's had the bad luck, he's ready for the good.

Now the man cleanin' his teeth well he ain't satisfied
he's hungry for somethin' that he just can't define."

Eric Andersen, "Trouble in Paris"

PEOPLE

A New Mix Turns Up In Lip-Synch Lawsuits

In the wake of lawsuits surrounding Milli Vanilli and Black Box, another invisible pop singer has taken to the courts to gain credit for a hit vocal. Yvette Marine, a former member of a group called the Mary Jane Girls, is suing Paula Abdul's record company, Virgin Records, and its distributor, Warner-Elektra-Atlantic, seeking full credit and royalties for work done on three songs on Abdul's debut album, "Forever Your Girl." The album, released in 1988, has sold 7 million copies in the United States. There's a difference between this lawsuit and previous lip-synching cases: Instead of one vocalist substituting for another, it contends that Marine's vocals were mixed with Abdul's, so that what is heard on the hit recordings is a composite.

□

The French violinist Pierre Amoyal, reunited after four years with his Stradivarius, says he will play a concert in Turin to thank police who recovered the stolen instrument. Amoyal began crying as he picked up the violin at Turin Carabinieri police headquarters. Police said they had arrested two men and two women, who are being investigated for receiving stolen goods.

□

Raymond Burr's Perry Mason is getting ready to go to court again, even though the actor wishes he had cut the TV lawyer's career short. Looking back, Burr said, "One thing I wouldn't like to do over again is 10 years of Perry Mason. Five years would be all right." Burr, 73, portrayed the defense attorney in a TV series from 1957 to 1966. Since 1985, Burr has played Mason in a string of two-hour specials. "The Case of the Glass Coffin" airs on NBC in May.

□

Lord Sainsbury has stepped down as chairman of Britain's Royal Opera House a year early, saying he could not devote enough time to its financial crisis and criticizing successive governments for withholding funds. "It's about time that we developed a national pride, a London pride in the opera, in the galleries," he told reporters in London after announcing his retirement. "More government funding is needed."

Today's

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

Appears on Page 12

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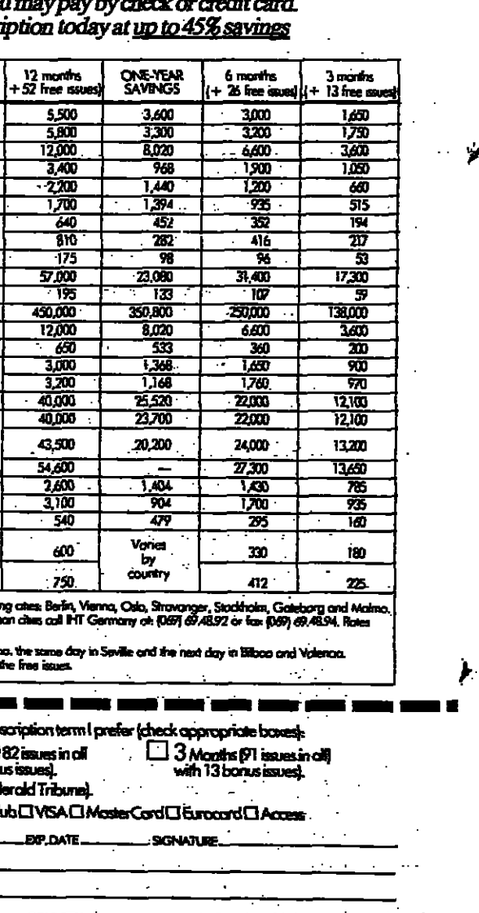

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